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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

British Attack Tirpitz; Stimson Inspects Canal; Birth Control Plea Denied

The World's Day—March 11, 1942

The War: German Warship Tirpitz Attacked

At sea: Germany's 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz—sister ship of the Bismarck—was attacked by British fleet air arm torpedo planes on March 9 off the coast of Norway, London said.

Panama: Secretary of War Stimson arrived by plane with a protective escort of 12 pursuit craft at Balboa in the Canal Zone for an inspection of the Panama Canal, its defenses, and construction of a third set of locks, the War Department disclosed. It was Mr. Stimson's first trip outside the United States since the war began.

Atlantic: Three and a half miles off Barnegat Light, N. J., the 6,776-ton American tanker Gulftrade was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine with 18 of its crew of 34 missing. The 5,152-ton Brazilian passenger liner Cayru was sunk March 8, 130 miles off Ambrose Light, the Third Naval District disclosed as 26 of its crew of 85 reached New York.

In the air: British bombers battered industrial areas of Germany's Ruhr Valley for the third night in succession. Four planes were admitted missing.

Africa: Intensified fighting in Libya was reported by the British, who said a series of engagements resulted in withdrawals in each case of Axis units.

Russia: Hitler is reported to have called upon Italy, Hungary and Slovakia to provide 2,600,000 fresh troops for spring offensive against Russia.

New Guinea: Five Japanese ships were known to have been badly damaged, two of them sunk, in an Australian raid in force against Japanese convoys heading for New Guinea.

Java: Dutch were believed holding out at three points. East Indies officials were going to London, headquarters of all the Dutch empire.

Burma: United States air force units were expected to join the British Imperials, who with the Chinese were likely to block the Japanese advance northward from Rangoon.

New England: Birth Control Plea Refused

Birth control information petition was ruled out by Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission. [Page 2.]

Swordfish prices are higher than lobster, crabmeat is in luxury class as war hits seafood market. [Page 4.]

Use of idle factories to train the unemployed for defense work is the big new task of the WPA, a conference of WPA administrators from 13 northeastern states was told at Boston. [Page 5.]

Ceylon is key to India defense, said Prof. William A. Beer, who lived there 16 years. Island dominates sea approaches. [Page 5.]

Layoffs of workers in Massachusetts factories have been few despite material shortages in several lines. [Page 2.]

Blackout of entire State of Massachusetts now looms as feasible, defense observers agreed. Only 54 communities now lack completed plans for blackout. [Page 2.]

National: Alert Sounded in Los Angeles Area

Radio stations were silenced and emergency agencies mobilized in Los Angeles and its neighboring California counties, Ventura and Orange, by an alert order at 6:03 a. m. (9:03 a. m. E. W. T.). The all-clear signal came an hour and six minutes later; the Western Command said an "unidentified object" caused the alert.

Washington: All Strength Needed, President Says

President Roosevelt told Congress the offensive which the United Nations "must and will drive into the heart of the Axis" would take "the entire strength we possess" as he reported that the total value of lend-lease aid since the law was signed a year ago today had reached $2,570,452,441. [Page 3.]

By a vote of 367 to 0 the House passed legislation increasing the national debt limit from $65,000,000,000 to $125,000,000,000. [Financial Page.]

Selective Service officials set 6 p. m., E. W. T., as the hour for starting the draft drawing March 17 which will determine the order of liability for service of an estimated 9,000,000 men who registered Feb. 16 and who are now being assigned serial numbers.

Great Britain: Nazis Not to Take French Fleet

The French fleet will not be taken over right away by Germany, according to present indications, a British source stated today.

White bread in Britain is to disappear gradually, to be replaced by a national wheatmeal or dark bread, Food Minister Lord Woolton told the House of Lords.

Black Market operations will now bring the perpetrator 14 years' imprisonment, Minister of Home Security Herbert Morrison announced.

Japan's main fleet has not been impaired in its strength thus far in the Pacific war, an authoritative source in London stated.

A faster torpedo bombing plane is coming into active production in Britain, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty announced.

Three Labor candidates were elected by acclamation to fill vacant seats in the House of Commons, representing Newcastle under Lyme, Borton, and Wigan constituencies.

Americas: Brazil Prepares for Emergency

President Vargas issued a decree at Rio de Janeiro enabling him to declare a state of emergency or a state of war in Brazil at any moment in case of foreign menace, internal disturbance or existence of a plan of conspiracy. The Government shipping line, Lloyd Brasileiro, suspended all sailings to the United States and recalled to Rio all Brazilian ships bound for the United States.

President Batista signed a decree in Havana providing for compulsory military service in Cuba of men between 18 and 50 to serve throughout the war. Men between 18 and 25 will be summoned first; all men having dependents will be exempted.

Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the United States Third Army at San Antonio, Texas, reached Monterrey, Mexico, to repay a recent visit by Gen. Francisco Urquizo, commander of the Seventh Mexican Military Zone.

Two large ships, the 24,000-ton former Italian liner Conte Grande and the 16,000-ton former German Windhuk, have been transferred by the Brazilian Government to the United States, official sources said at Rio de Janiero.

In Europe: Blum Says Axis Started the War

The Axis is guilty of starting the war, former Premier Léon Blum told the war responsibility trial today at Riom. [Page 3.]

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | WARMER | RAIN | COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

State Striving For New Peaks In War Work

Topping developments is disclosure of inventory of every piece of machinery in master list.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Manful efforts were being made in Massachusetts today to bring the production of war implements to new peaks. Topping the developments was the Office of Emergency Management's disclosure that every single piece of machinery in all the State's 10,000 factories that might be used in various phases of war production is now being inventoried. Its location, type, capacity and condition are now being listed on a single master list, so regular or special machines required for Massachusetts' share of the nation's $56,000,000,000 worth of 1942 war orders can be instantly found.

Edward V. Hickey, State Director of the Contract Distribution Branch, Production Division, War Production Board, showed the master plan to the press for the first time today. He disclosed that on Feb. 27 the 10,000 questionnaires were sent to plant owners. These questionnaires, comprehensive in scope, requested owners to list all the lathes, grinders, drills, screw machines—127 items or classifications in all—available in their factories. More than half the plants have already rushed in this information to the OEM office, 17 Court Street, Mr. Hickey said, and more are coming in by the hour.

James H. Graham, Chief Engineer for the OEM, described how the master inventory will work. He told of a phone call from the Cleveland, Ohio, OEM office. They needed to locate at once a giant planer, a planer 15 feet wide and having a travel of 25 feet. This was needed for a certain large operation, probably having to do with tanks.

Such planers are rare, there may not be more than a dozen or two in the whole country, and those that were known are mostly located in arsenals or shipyards where they are already operating full time. The survey, however, Mr. Graham said, turned up an available planer in this area, and the job is now being done.

The local OEM men heartily indorsed Donald Nelson's appeal last night for full 24-hour production, seven days a week. They expressed the general opinion, however, that Massachusetts has accomplished some minor miracles in converting and accelerating its war production. That much can still be done in certain quarters was freely acknowledged.

From another quarter today it became evident that even when the production capacity of existing plants reaches the saturation point—and it certainly has not yet done so—there will be additional reservoirs of machines.

Hint of this was contained in figures assembled by Joseph W. Frazer, President of Willys Overland Motors. Mr. Frazer has just completed a six-week survey of idle equipment and mechanics now available in the shops of Massachusetts motor car dealers.

He found 450 lathes, 1,100

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

U. S. Points for Showdown in Pacific; Australians Bomb Japanese Warships; Cripps to Take British Plan to India

Associated Press; Wide World

American Convoy in Pacific—And Possible Destination

Upper: A sleek American destroyer cuts through the water ahead of ships in a convoy "somewhere in the Pacific." The destroyer was only one of several warships escorting the convoy which was composed of ships of every description. Lower: Sydney Harbor Bridge, Australia, with the approach from the City on the right, the north shore on the left, and Balmain in the foreground.

Planes hit five ships off New Guinea — British in Burma joining with Chinese army.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While uncertainty still reigns as to the direction of the next Japanese attack, the Australians are taking the only steps that stand any chance of warding off the invader—bombing his ships. The invading force on each East Indian island is dependent on its supply ships. Only lack of Allied naval and air defenses could have allowed the rapid Japanese victories.

Today Australian bombers attacked the fleet units which were supporting the three landing parties on New Guinea and hit seven ships, one of them a warship. Apparently at least two or three of the vessels struck were sunk. They also bombed Japanese airfields on the island.

Australia appears to have taken to heart the lesson it has itself been continually preaching of late that attack is the only defense. However, the main Japanese fleet has not yet taken part in the conflict.

News is still scarce from Java, whose main officials, led by Lieut.-Gov. Hubertus van Mook, are going to London to join the Dutch Imperial Government there, with some of the offices carrying on in Australia. Resistance is understood to be still continuing in the central and eastern portions of Java, as it is at various points in Sumatra and the other islands. The Japanese have scaled down the number of troops captured from 93,000 Dutch and 5,000 American and British, on Java, to 93,000 altogether on all the Dutch East Indies.

In Burma, the situation of the British Imperials withdrawing north to join hands with the Chinese is not known. Interest centers on what dispositions are being made for further operations by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who has the American Lieut. Gen. J. W. Stilwell collaborating with him as Chief of Staff.

New Guinea:

The Royal Australian Air Force reported today its hardest blow of the war on the gathering Japanese invasion armada off the New Guinea coast and a tabulation of bomb hits in the three-wave assault indicated that at least two ships were sunk and perhaps five others beached, battered, and burned.

An Air Ministry communiqué

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Convoys cross Pacific with men and equipment—Shift to offensive tactics seen.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The United States is pointing for a decisive engagement with Japanese forces in Australia—a battle which may be the turning point of the Asiatic campaign.

There are significant indications that an important strategical decision has been made by the United Nations and that Australia has been chosen as the place in which everything is being prepared to smash Japanese invasion and to prepare for an imminent offensive against weakly held Japanese outposts.

Evidence that American aid is getting to United Nations forces in the Pacific and that those powers recognized the imperative need of taking the offensive soon was seen in President Roosevelt's lend-lease report to Congress today, in which the President disclosed that in the last year $2,570,452,441 of lend-lease aid has been given. The President emphasized in his message that only by attack, by seizing the offensive, could the United Nations win the war.

The prospect now is, according to reliable information, that for the first time Allied power will be able to meet the enemy on something near to equality of man power and equipment and on that basis American officials are confident the United Nations' forces will determine the outcome.

A mounting flow of trained American troops and materiel of every category is reaching the Southwest Pacific area, it can now be stated authoritatively, and while the magnitude of this AEF of men and machines cannot be disclosed, it can be said that it greatly exceeds anything which the average layman has imagined. It goes well beyond what even the more optimistic military officials thought was possible two months ago.

Men and Equipment

Skilled and well-armed ground troops, thoroughly trained pilots and maintenance crews, dive bombers and fighter planes lately have comprised the greater part of large convoys flowing across the Southern Pacific.

The aggregation of American power now available for battle in Australia is the result of three months of painstaking, steady, and hazardous operation. It involved the protection of new routes immediately after the attack at Pearl Harbor. It required a shipping operation of vast proportions half way around the world.

The fact is today that many informed observers are convinced that the British and American forces which were "too little and too late" in Malaya, in Singapore, in Java, are soon enough and strong enough to make a decisive stand in Australia.

But the objective is more than a decisive stand. The United Nations are concentrating their power not merely to hold Australia but to ultilize Australia in the early future as an offensive base.

The past and present flow of troops and equipment across the Pacific takes on special significance in view of the military observations of Joseph C. Harsch of The Christian Science Monitor staff who has reported from first hand that in more than one instance the measure of Japanese superiority in the Battle of the East Indies was exceedingly narrow, that on one occasion American planes arrived on the scene but two hours late.

Gap May Be Closed

If the measure of Japanese superiority was at critical times that narrow, Washington is convinced that the gap can be effectively closed when the battle comes to Australia and there are increasing indications that the United States is ready to move in force in the Pacific Southwest.

From China to New Guinea, where landings have this week been established, the Japanese lines are spread out on the average of no less than 4,000 miles, and the view here is that if Tokyo does not immediately carry its campaign to a direct assault on Australia, the United Nations will employ their new forces to strike back at points now only loosely held and establish positions from which larger offensive expeditions may proceed.

The basic fact is that American ships have for weeks been going into the Pacific war zone heavily laden with what it takes to fight a war.

The balance of power is slowly shifting in the Pacific and it now appears that Australia may furnish the first significant evidence of the change.

Cripps' Mission in India: Peace Between Factions

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 11—In an effort to bring a speedy end to the deadlock over India's independence, Britain has decided to send Sir Stafford Cripps to India.

Announcement of the mission was made in the Commons today by Prime Minister Winston Churchill. At the same time, the Premier reiterated Britain's pledge that India should receive Dominion status as soon after the war as possible.

Although he did not set a definite time for India's emergence as a full nation, Mr. Churchill disclosed that a precise Indian plan has been drafted. The mission of Sir Stafford, who now ranks as Mr. Churchill's chief aid in the Cabinet, will be to gain assurance that the British plan will meet with general Indian acceptance.

The sending of the Lord Privy Seal on the difficult task of reconciling the differences between Hindu and Moslem, and between the other conflicting elements in India, is a clear recognition that India's danger is now of transcending importance.

Even while Mr. Churchill was telling an eagerly expectant House of Commons today of the great task ahead of Sir Stafford, reports were reaching London that the shadow of Japanese aggression is darkening over India.

Dispatches published in the press today play up the imminence of the peril to India, both from the sea and air, as well as from the land, as the Nipponese advance in Burma.

Already Bombay and Karachi are in danger of attack from the sea, the Legislative Assembly in New Delhi is reported to have been told.

Task of Conciliation

Thus at a moment of extreme graveness of India's position and of tremendous conflicting feelings which are bound to be aroused by any solution, Sir Stafford, in effect, is going to India as a final arbitrator between Britain and India.

He goes in his capacity as a Member of the British Cabinet and with full authority of the Cabinet.

But the reason of his going signifies that such a striking decision on the part of the War Cabinet here can perhaps only be fully realized by those who have in the past few weeks watched the tremendous and far-reaching in-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Churchill's statement on India: India's vast man power vital to outcome of war: Page 6.

Pacific Trek From Hawaii To East Indies

Reporting the news these days is often as thrilling as the news itself.

This is the reason behind the "Correspondent's Diary," to which writers of The Christian Science Monitor are contributing leaves from a personal history.

Today, Mr. Harsch, from the zone of action in the Far East, contributes the second of this series. His is the story of making his way from Hawaii, after the Pearl Harbor attack, to Australia. His life on an aircraft carrier, on a destroyer, the interlude among the natives of Samoa, his call at Java and final arrival "down under" constitute the record.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

January 10 — Someone phones and asks if I want to go out with the fleet on a combat mission. I accept. We sail.

January 19—Admiral —— sends for us and says that a destroyer fueling alongside is headed for Samoa. He cannot guarantee any

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Nation-Wide Rationing Urged In N. E. for Fuel and Gasoline

New England business, including fuel and gasoline refiners and retail distributors and dealers, today appeared to be agreed that rationing of fuel and gasoline should be instituted immediately and on a nation-wide basis.

Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council, which represents New England industry, stated in a telegram to Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, that a canvass of the local situation by the Council had convinced them that the current movement of petroleum products into this area by tanker and tank car is so far short of the current requirements as to seriously threaten continued full time operation of local industries with their $3,000,000,000 commitments under the war production program and also threaten maintenance of adequate domestic heating.

The telegram followed a meeting by the Council's Committee on Liquid Fuel Supplies, a board of five prominent local officials headed by J. D. Richdale, Vice-President of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company.

"The shortage in New England and other eastern states is greater than this area can carry alone," the telegram continued, adding that "it must be shared by other sections at least to the extent of releasing tank cars for transport of urgently needed fuel oil to this highly industrialized area. With the supply of tankers on the east coast steadily diminishing, the problem becomes increasingly one of rail transportation which should be dealt with on a national rather than regional basis," the telegram urged.

The forthcoming Ickes order to New England manufacturers to convert their oil-burning boilers to coal has already been anticipated by most of those able to make such conversions, the Harmon telegram said, but there are many others who cannot convert or could not get necessary material and equipment if they could convert.

Signs of Lewis-Murray Breach Seen in New Union Moves

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 — It has been confirmed here that John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers, the most powerful segment of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has, for the first time, failed to pay its C. I. O. per capita tax on schedule, and that a breach is developing between the Lewis organization and the parent group, headed by Philip Murray.

The C. I. O. has about 5,000,000 workers. The U. M. W. has about 500,000. The latter is the best disciplined and best financed organization in the C. I. O. It is one of the richest trade unions in the world. While it is too early to make a formal forecast, indications recently point to a growing schism between the C. I. O. and the U. M. W., with the possibility that the latter would break off under Mr. Lewis into a brand new third party labor bloc.

Rift Brought Into Open

The Lewis union has been making energetic efforts to increase membership recently in affiliated and independent lines. Under the leadership of its "District 50," of which Kathryn Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis, is Secretary-Treasurer, the latest drive has been in the dairy trade.

Until last year Mr. Lewis was head of the C. I. O. and set up the rule that affiliated C. I. O. unions pay their tax a month ahead of time. The U. M. W. has been punctual until the present. Now the time for payment has come and gone, and it has not been made. At the same time the rift between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Murray has

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Protests Rise Against Anti-British Speaker

Additional protests were voiced today against selection of the Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran, of New York, as principal speaker at pre-Evacuation Day ceremonies in Boston next Sunday night.

All the objections were based on the view that Dr. Curran's record of anti-British speeches and his association with the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest, and other militant isolationists made him an inappropriate orator at a patriotic rally, paid for by the City of Boston.

In addition, Dr. Curran, who is President of the International Catholic Truth Society, has appeared at rallies with Nazi Bund and Fascist leaders.

Among those voicing objections to his selection today were Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President of the Boston League of Women Voters, and officials of France Forever and the Free French Ambulance Corps.

Yesterday, protests came from the Irish-American Defense Association of Boston, of which Miss Francis Sweeney is Director.

A Case Study

R. H. Markham gives a detailed case study of the activities of one pro-Fascist movement in America: First page of second section.

Mr. Salerno said in his statement today:

"Hatred is anti-Christian. It is not religion, it is lack of religion. Any person who teaches hatred under the guise of religion is an enemy of America and of Christianity.

"The first lesson of Christianity is that we love one another. Christ preached the gospel of universal brotherhood, and made us all brothers and sisters in the universal fatherhood of God.

"We need national unity, and it cannot be promoted by meetings of this type. Labor and management and every other group in society today must co-operate to unify the nation in the total effort for greater production of the tools of victory."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who had been invited to address the meeting at which Dr. Curran is to speak, will not attend, it was said at his office. It has never been the practice of Mr. Saltonstall to go to the Sunday night pre-Evacuation rallies, but he will march in the parade on Tuesday, it was explained. Mayor Tobin is expected to speak, however, according to attaches of his office.

Tuesday is a legal holiday in Suffolk County (Boston) to mark the British evacuation of Boston on St. Patrick's Day, 1776, and the celebration is a city-sponsored tradition.

Another person who protested the selection of Dr. Curran today was Thomas McGowan, Boston agent of the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.).

Women Voters' head voices protest on Curran: Page 2.

New Tests Are Sought In Sea Otter Type Ship

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt indirectly called for additonal experimentation with the Sea Otter type of cargo ship, with a possibility that some of its revolutionary construction details might be abandoned.

Layoffs Due to Shortage of Materials and Priorities Nearly Skip Bay State

N. H. Auto Registering Yields About 20 P.C. to Tire Rationing

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 11—Early returns indicate that motor vehicle registrations in New Hampshire for the new fiscal year are running about 20 per cent under those of a year ago. The deadline for the new registration plates is April 1.

The registrations are being watched with interest because it is conceded that tire rationing will have an influence. And reduction in registrations not only means that much less revenue to the State but also less revenue from the gasoline tax or road toll, which in December amounted to $303,000.

Philip Hale Memorabilia

Philip Hale's own bound set of Boston Symphony Program notes, used constantly by the late music critic in 33 years of writing those same commentaries, has been presented to the Hamilton Smith Library at the University of New Hampshire.

The presentation has been made by the author's widow, Mrs. Philip Hale. The set has been placed in the Philip Hale room in the art division of the library. There the volumes will rest in the same bookcase and near the same desk the critic used when he wrote the notes. Mr. Hale wrote about the symphony from 1901 to 1933 for the Boston Post, Boston Journal, and Boston Herald. Mr. Hale started out as a lawyer but then studied music in this country and abroad prior to his career as a newspaper critic, dramatic reviewer, and editorial writer.

Power Development

"As the productive effort of New England increases, the realization of the advisability of increased development of more of New Hampshire's natural water power is becoming generally apparent," William J. Neal of Meredith, master of the New Hampshire State Grange, told the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Electric Cooperative, of which he is President. Mr. Neal charged that "successful efforts . . . have been made by the utilities over a period of years to get control of the water resources of New Hampshire for their own benefit, and occasionally for a favored customer in other states. There is adequate data compiled by competent engineers to indicate that water power can be developed in connection with our flood-control program at cost far below the present wholesale rates." Mr. Neal reported that the Grange-sponsored REA-financed co-operative now has 1,373 miles of line in operation, serving 2,400 customer-members. New users are being added at the rate of 75 a month and the present lines are expected to serve a peak of 4,500 users.

To Lay Off Men

As a result of a $100,000 decrease in its February income, as compared with a year ago, and the anticipation that curtailed motoring will mean further decreases, the New Hampshire Highway Department has announced that 50 technicians will be released July 1. The men to be laid off include draftsmen, designers and inspectors, the greater part of whose duties have been in connection with new construction. The Department plans to cut down on new construction as the first step in keeping within reduced revenues. It is expected that maintenance work will provide employment for the majority of the remaining Highway employees.

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By a Staff Photographer

Bay State OEM Chiefs Study Inventory of Machines

James H. Graham, Chief Engineer for the Office of Emergency Management in Boston, seated left, points out details of the new master inventory currently being made of every machine in Massachusetts that might be used in the war effort. Seated beside him is Edward V. Hickey, State Director of the OEM. Standing, left, is David C. Buell, Assistant Manager of the OEM Boston office, and Richard F. Wood, Assistant Chief Engineer.

State Striving For New Peaks In War Work

Continued from Page 1

grinding machines, 20 shapers, 380 electric drills, nearly 1,100 welding units, 880 buffing machines, 1,300 spray painting units, 60 milling machines, nearly 4,200 vises, 2,270 portable drills, and a large amount of miscellaneous equipment. While much of this, no doubt, is for specialized purposes and might not be suited for war production without considerable conversion, still the fact remains that some is of just the sort vividly needed.

Mr. Frazer's figures do not disclose the number of the precise types of machines he found in Massachusetts, but his report does say that he found lathes, for example, having carriages varying from four feet up to 22 feet. The list of needed parts that might be turned on such machines is without end.

There is no question of lack of floor or bench space, of course.

The great need, obviously is to find a connecting link between the various government procurement officers and prime contractors who need such facilities on the one hand, and the automobile dealers on the other. The picture is further complicated by the fact that an individual dealer could scarcely undertake an order of sufficient size to interest either the Government or a prime contractor.

Therefore, an amalgamation, or pool, of a number of dealers distributing the jobs among themselves would no doubt be requisite.

Massachusetts Fares Well In Wartime Labor Picture

Loss of jobs due to shortage of materials, which has seriously hit some other states, seems largely to have avoided Massachusetts, Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Division of Employment Security, reported here today.

Only between 10,000 and 11,000 are now idle whose lack of work might be attributable to priorities unemployment, out of the 1,500,000 workers covered by the state unemployment insurance system, Mr. Marshall said.

"The bulk of the workers who have been displaced in Massachusetts because of priorities have undoubtedly taken care of themselves by placing their skills at the disposal of other industries more essential to national defense, where they have been re-employed," he continued.

"This is a tribute to the character of the workers of Massachusetts.

Lowest Month

"February of this year was the lowest month in our history for the number of claims filed for unemployment benefits.

"The first two months of this year are 18 per cent below a year ago in number of initial claims filed and 5 per cent below 1940.

"The 10,000 or 11,000 out of work because of lack of materials represents an accumulation dating back as far as Dec. 1. This is not much more than the number becoming idle and filing claims for payments in a single week in normal times.

"Several months ago there was a tendency toward priorities unemployment on a substantial scale. This threat has in great degree lifted. The new trend points toward fuller employment, rather than lesser.

"The change has been produced by government orders and the conversion of plants to war industry.

Volume Up

"The index of orders received by manufacturers compiled by Frank V. Bistrup, statistician of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, show a volume far above anything the Commonwealth has ever seen.

"These orders mean more employment. The situation looks much better on all sides."

The industries chiefly suffering from material shortages Mr. Marshall indicated as the following:

Steel, iron, copper and brass—3,500.
Woolen goods—3,000.
Rubber—2,500.
Aluminum and other miscellaneous metals—1,500.
Sales and service—1,000 to 1,500.

In Lawrence Area

The major point of priorities unemployment is the Lawrence area, principal center of wool manufacturing of the United States, where about 3,000 have been put on staggered employment or have been laid off.

Active claimants for unemployment benefits numbered about 5,300 at the end of February. This compares with 2,800 a year ago and 10,300 in 1940.

The group of unemployed in steel, iron, copper, and brass includes 1,400 in stove manufacturing, 300 or 400 in jewelry, others in bicycle manufacturing, etc.

Rubber has turned out better than expected several months ago. But a revision of the rubber restrictions the past week will not allow a good many concerns to have as much rubber as they thought they would have. The effects of the new requirement are not yet seen.

Jewelry Wins

Jewelry was given a new chance by being allowed to process the materials on hand. This will take the industry up to the end of March, and has given firms a chance to convert themselves to war production. Many are reported to have prepared themselves for war orders. The jewelry situation is not nearly as bad as anticipated, it is said.

Service workers in automobile concerns, especially the mechanics, are having no difficulty in placing themselves. But older salesmen are sometimes having problems, though a number have already found new jobs.

Active claims for unemployment benefits throughout the State total about 44,000 at present, as compared with 56,000 a year ago and 81,000 at the same time in 1940.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture by the Rev. Walton E. Cole. At the First Church in Boston (Unitarian), 64 Marlborough Street. "America's Heritage of Courageous Faith." One of a series of six lectures on "Realistic Courage." At 8:00 p. m. Open free to the public.

"The Role of Art in Defense" will be the subject of an illustrated lecture by William M. Jewell, noted art authority. This lecture is open free to the public and will be given at 8:30 p. m. at the Vesper George School of Art, 42 St. Botolph Street, Back Bay.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Medieval Arts" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Miss Maginnis of the Museum's staff. Open to the public at 11:00 a. m.

Lowell Institute Lecture at the Boston Public Library. "Othello and Antony and Cleopatra" will be the subject and Dr. Theodore Spencer will be the speaker. At 5 o'clock.

Amusement Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Birth Control Petition Is Held Illegal

The initiative petition to permit physicians to disseminate birth control information was declared illegal today by the State Ballot Law Commission on the ground that one of the original ten signers of the petition was not properly qualified to sign it.

The decision was handed down by the three members of the commission, Joseph A. Conway, Chairman; James J. Hurley, and Richard Comerford.

The commission ruled that Sarah T. Curwood of Cambridge was not entitled to sign the petition inasmuch as she had not registered for voting in Cambridge after moving from Boston eight months previous to putting her signature to the petition.

The commissioners stated:

"The provision of the Constitution in Article 48 lays down an imperative condition that an initiative shall be originated by a petition signed by ten qualified voters.

"In this case we find that this condition precedent was not met and that the entire petition is illegal. While we have taken into consideration the fact that this question was raised in the Legislature, nevertheless, we believe this is a vital and imperative constitutional requirement which cannot be waived. . . .

"While it is possible that a higher tribunal might decide this is not a vital defect, we do not believe we can do so and we are, therefore, for this reason alone, forced to decree that this initiative petition shall not go on the ballot."

The proposition was scheduled to go on the November, 1942, state ballot. The Massachusetts Mothers' Health Council, sponsor of the petition, had filed a sufficient number of signatures to force a referendum. However Frederick W. Mansfield, counsel for William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, fileed a protest against the legality of the petition, using as a basis for his challenge the charge that Miss Curwood was not a qualified voter.

Frank B. Wallis, counsel for the Mothers' Health Council after the Commission's action today, declared he would take the case to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

Under the initiative petition law, ten persons must first sign a petition, and thereafter, at least 20,000 voters' signatures must be filed. The Council filed nearly 45,000. As required by the Constitution, after the petition was turned owdn by the Legislature, the Council then obtained more than 5,000 additional signatures necessary to place the issue on the ballot.

Women's League Head Joins Protest on Curran

Protest against official participation by the City of Boston in the pre-Evacuation Day mass meeting next Sunday, at which the Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran is to be principal speaker, was made today by Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President of the Boston League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Driscoll said: "The present tactics of the Nazi "fifth column" in America are: First to break up national unity by fomenting racial and religious differences and hatreds;

"Second, to split us off from our Allies by attacking them, their conduct of the war and their political institutions, and by sowing distrust of their future conduct.

"Third, to hamper our military effort by demands that our force be used 'at home,' that our troops be kept on our own shores till the war comes to New England itself.

Business of Citizens

"If a small group of Boston citizens wish to dishonor an anniversary of our first fight for freedom by having as their speaker a man whose utterances further these tactics, who has devoted himself to isolationism, who has spread racial and religious hatred and intolerance, who has been closely associated with and shared a meeting with the convicted Hitler Bund leader, Fritz Kuhn, that is perhaps their business.

"But it is the business of every citizen of Boston to protest against any official sanction of such a meeting and to see to it that not a cent of the taxpayers' money is spent for a celebration over which the City has no apparent control and which the Mayor cannot possibly approve.

"The League of Women Voters hopes that all patriotic citizens will join with it in urging that the City officially disassociate itself from the South Boston meeting if Father Curran is to be the speaker."

Extent of the City's participation in the celebration was explained at the office of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The General Chairman of the Evacuation Day Committee, William B. Gallagher, who also has an isolationist, anti-British record, was appointed by the President of the South Boston Citizens' Association, William H. Flanagan.

Mr. Gallagher then appointed chairmen of the various subcommittees for the three-day event, including Harry Bishop, Chairman of the Speakers' Committee.

City Appropriated $5,000

The City of Boston, through the City Council, has appropriated $5,000 toward the expenses of the whole celebration, including Sunday night's meeting and Tuesday's parade. This appropriation is paid to the Citizens' Association through the City Director of Public Celebrations, Louis J. Brems.

Mr. Brems denied that the City has anything to do with selection of speakers.

It was said at the Mayor's office that Mr. Tobin was expected to return from his vacation in Florida in time to speak with Dr. Curran at the Sunday meeting.

March 17 (Tuesday) was made a public holiday in Suffolk County by the Legislature a year ago.

Mr. Flanagan said today: "I hear that some of the Boston politicians are planning to boycott the meeting Sunday night. If any officeholders don't show up at this meeting, we won't want them at any of our meetings in the future."

Officers of the Boston Branch of France Forever and the Free French Ambulance Corps issued protests against plans to have Dr. Curran as speaker at the pre-Evacuation Day ceremonies.

"Whatever divides us—taboo!" was the heading used by Marston Balch, Vice-President of the Boston Branch of the Free French organization, which is supporting the United Nations' effort to defeat the Axis.

Axiom of Democracy

"Right of free speech for the individual is an axiom in all democratic countries," he said. "But that individual 'right' is secondary to the right to freedom of the country itself. The survival of the United States as a free country is at stake. Individual freedom of speech must be subordinated to the country's major interests.

"The present great need of America, and of all democracies is unity—unity within each individual country, and unity between the United Nations fighting for the survival of democracy.

"Father Curran has a reputation for making speeches which divide and weaken loyalties in the United States, both within the ranks of Irish Americans, and between America and her Ally, Britain. In this critical hour, the public rightly fears such divisive speeches, and has protested. Now the responsibility of decision is up to the responsible authorities.

"If, in spite of public uneasiness, Father Curran is kept on the program, they should censor his speech beforehand, as is done for radio speakers. We cannot afford to trifle with our united war effort."

Danger of Disunity

Miss Jane Brown, Secretary of the Free French Ambulance Corps, issued a statement in which she said that the Corps "believes that in these crucial times the opponents of the Axis must be united in discouraging remarks against any of our Allies. The French people have seen the fatal result of disunity between groups and feel that no such tendency must be allowed to grow in the United States."

Miss Grace Lonergan, officer of the Teachers' Union of Boston and of the Women's Trade Union League, protested the scheduled appearance of Dr. Curran, saying that she felt particularly concerned because she had heard him speak here in February before the Mattapan Knights of Columbus in Hyde Park.

On that occasion, she said, Dr. Curran praised Representative Hamilton Fish, isolationist Congressman from New York, and Charles A. Lindbergh as the "real patriots" of this country.

Beach Resorts to Operate

Beach amusement resorts will be permitted to function normally and people with cottages at the shore may follow their usual routine this summer unless conditions change radically, it was announced today by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General, First Corps Area.

The matter of shore lights at night, however, is having serious consideration, General Miles disclosed.

"The question of the elimination of shore lights for the protection of coastwise shipping is a matter now being studied," he said, "but no decision has been reached as to the location of lights which may have to be eliminated."

He added the assurance that "in arriving at a solution of this problem of national defense, due consideration will be given to the policy of causing the least possible inconvenience to the public and to commercial interests."

General Miles' pronouncement followed the request this morning of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army, to Governors of Eastern seacoast States, that they co-operate in the elimination so far as possible of all waterfront lights which might silhouette passing vessels to the enemy at night.

Public Safety Group Leases Back Bay Site

The Executive Council today approved State leasing of a building at 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, to house the State Department of Public Safety.

The Commonwealth will pay a rental of $19,400 a year. The lease is for five years and the State has an option to extend the lease for five additional years.

By transferring the Department of Public Safety from Commonwealth Pier, which has been taken over by the United States Navy, and its various inspection divisions which are housed in private buildings in the city, the State will save $11,060 a year in rentals, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill said today.

The Commonwealth Avenue location will make it possible for State police officers, who are part of the Public Safety Department, to reach all sections of the State without going through heavy downtown traffic, by which they are delayed in their present location at the Pier.

Parkman Names Five Field Agents

Appointment of Representative Philip M. Markley (D) of Springfield and four Department of Public Works engineers as field agents for the State Rationing Board was announced today by Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator. The positions pay $2,460 a year and expenses.

The engineers appointed are Alfred Mellett of Woburn, Edward Ribbs and John C. Donahue of Boston and Walter Ballard of Whitinsville. Mr. Markley will be assigned to Springfield and Western Massachusetts counties, Mr. Ballard to Worcester County and the others to metropolitan Boston and areas north and south of the city of Boston.

Numerous Blackouts Tonight, Tomorrow

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts tonight and tomorrow night (Thursday), as compiled by the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Ashfield	9:30-9:50	Leyden	9:30-9:50
Bernar'n	9:30-9:50	Medford	9:30-9:50
Buc'land	9:30-9:50	Mon'gue	9:30-9:50
Charl'nt	9:30-9:50	North-ld	9:30-9:50
Colrain	9:30-9:50	Rowe	9:30-9:50
Conway	9:30-9:50	Seekonk	9-9:20
Deerfield	9:30-9:50	Shel'rne	9:30-9:50
Gill	9:30-9:50	Sherborn	8-8:20
Grafton	9-9:20	Sunder'd	9:30-9:50
Green'ld	9:30-9:50	Sutton	9-9:20
Hawley	9:30-9:50	Whatley	9:30-9:50
Heath	9:30-9:50	Wins'ter	9:30-9:50
Irving	9:30-9:50	Woburn	9:30-9:50
Leominster	9-9:20		

Tomorrow (Thursday)

Region 3	9-9:20	Mattapois't	8-9
Arlington	9-9:20	Maynard	9-9:20
Belmont	9-9:20	Stowe	9-9:20
Duxbury	9-9:20	Waltham	9-9:20
Groveland	9-9:20	Watertown	9-9:20
Lincoln	9-9:20	Wellesley	10-10:20

WAAB to Move To Worcester Soon

Station WAAB, owned and operated by the Yankee Network, and long in Boston, today was given authority to move to Worcester, Mass. The move will involve the installation of a new transmitter and directional antenna at Holden, Mass., and removal of the studios to Worcester. Authorization for an increase in power from one to five kilowatts was also granted.

The move to Worcester by WAAB has long been forecast in local radiocasting circles and is the beginning of several changes in network affiliations in Boston which are to take place this summer.

Send Tax Returns To U. S. in Boston

Federal income tax payment should be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston and not to Washington, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector for the Bay State, announced today.

Several hundred Massachusetts taxpayers have been sending their returns and money orders to the Internal Revenue Department in Washington, according to the Collector. With taxpayers crowding the collecting offices throughout the State in increasing numbers, and the daily flow of mail augmented almost three times over previous years, the unnecessary dispatch of Massachusetts income tax payments to the capital merely adds to the Department's work, said Mr. Hassett.

The morning mail always includes scores of returns sent back from Washington, the Collector continued. He pointed out that directions on the tax form instruct taxpayers to file their returns with the collector of their district.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer this afternoon and tonight. Temperature continuing well above freezing tonight. Gentle winds this afternoon and increasing to fresh tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine: Warmer tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:32 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Thursday, 7:57 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:14 p. m.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Hats
That Inspire a Poem

Blessings on my clientele,
To me you have been mighty swell.
If not for you I'd have to stop;
I could not have my darling shop.

To those who aren't my clientele—
Please come up, I'll serve you well.
I'll suit you to a gay chapeau,
And on your merry way you'll go.

ETHEL ATKINS

Custom Hats in our own workrooms 344 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

768,436 pounds of paper board go to war!

768,436 pounds of paper board is *a lot of paper board.* It's the amount Pepperell is contributing to the war effort annually—by giving up the boxes that formerly carried our sheets!

Many of you know those boxes well . . . as well as you know the fine quality, the long-range durability of sheets made by Pepperell. The Pepperell trade-mark continues to stand for quality. *Pepperell sheets, unboxed, are the same fine sheets you have always known.*

But . . . it's like this. You *can* get along without these boxes. It's just another small-scale war sacrifice your country calls on you to make. On the other hand . . . America can put the paper board that would have gone into those boxes for sheets to good and vital use. *America must have that paper board.*

It will go to pack and protect rifles and machine guns and cartridges . . . to pack shells for the big guns that will pound the enemy back. It will go to make cartons for the food supplies that keep our boys in there handing out punishment. Our sheets go boxless while the war lasts . . . for, as we all unite to conserve, the duration is shortened that much more—as the glad day of victory comes that much nearer.

Pepperell MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Executive Offices: 160 State Street, Boston, Mass.

PEPPERELL FABRICS

Japanese Forced Removal From Pacific Coast Areas

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 11—As the Pacific Coast waits a bit impatiently for the Army order that will march all Japanese inland and away from vital establishments, this important fact can be disclosed: The removal of citizen Japanese was charted as a military necessity only after they, as a class, had been given an opportunity and had failed to co-operate with civilian authorities to an extent that was considered safe.

Protestations of loyalty on the part of outstanding nisei, or citizen Japanese, and their insistence that all citizens in that classification be given an opportunity to demonstrate the quality of their American citizenship in time of war, plainly were not supported by the attitude and actions of the rank and file.

An exception must be made here, as in any generality regarding the nisei. Some of them have proved their loyalty by giving valuable information concerning possession of war contraband by certain other Japanese, causing internment of these disloyal ones for duration of the war.

But when the history is finally written of the causes which compelled the Army to supplant civilian authorities in handling the Japanese, and of the order which placed American-born Japanese in the same category as alien Japanese "for the duration" official records will show that far too many of them conducted themselves under investigation as if they were in fact, loyal subjects of the Japanese Emperor rather than American citizens.

Haan's Statements

A renewed demand for haste in the evacuation has grown out of a widely-publicized declaration by Kilsoo K. Haan, representative of the Sino-Korean Peoples' League, that "Japan's war time-table calls for heavy attacks by aircraft and submarines on the Pacific Coast in late April." Force is lent his prediction by his undenied assertions that he told Washington officials in advance of the original Japanese attack against the United States in December.

The hopes of this community and the Pacific Coast generally for a hurried and complete removal of the Japanese have been set back by the radiocast declaration of Tom C. Clark, Alien Enemy Control Coordinator, that ". . . immediate compulsory mass evacuation from the West Coast is both undesirable and impracticable."

Mayor Fletcher Bowron, who pioneered and has led the movement for removal of all Japanese from the coastal zone, is now an advocate of complete trust in the Western Defense Command of the Army, and its plans for removal. Mr. Clark is on the civilian staff of Gen. John L. DeWitt, Chief of that command.

Bowron's Changed View

Mayor Bowron, with other city officials, was inclined to protest at first the establishment of an alien evacuation camp in Owens Valley, owned by the city, between the Sierra and Death Valley. This valley is both headwaters and storage basin for one of the two major arms of the city's water supply.

The Mayor withdrew his active opposition to a camp for Japanese in that vital area when assured that the Army would give full protection to the water system. The Army reduced its original plan to place 60,000 Japanese in Owens Valley, and at present plans to install a receiving station there to accommodate about 10,000 persons.

Custodianship

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank will set up a custodianship to protect the property rights of persons forced to evacuate military zones on the Pacific Coast.

Thousands of Japanese—alien and American born—and German and Italian aliens are affected.

Details of the custodianship were received from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau by Representative John T. Tolan, Chairman of the House committee investigating defense migration.

Those who have to liquidate their property on short notice will be given protection from fraud, forced sales and unscrupulous creditors.

Secretary Morgenthau telegraphed Mr. Tolan that "properly staffed offices under the direction of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank will be opened at once in the local communities from which evacuees will be moved."

War Puts Imprint on Toys of 1942

Latest Styles in Playthings

Upper: United States uniforms have their counterparts in toyland. Lower: Research in natural science takes the spotlight in 1942 play rooms. Children in this picture are studying a specimen with one of the new "poloroid" microscope sets.

Engel Repeats Hillman Gets Special Favor

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan issued a statement today again charging that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, headed by Sidney Hillman, "and similar organizations making men's clothing" were favored by a Government order that "only the manufacturers of men's clothing were permitted to bid on Army clothing contracts."

Mr. Engel released a letter he had written to Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, saying that he was amazed "at the inaccuracies, misstatements, misquotations" in a letter written him by Mr. Nelson about the matter after Mr. Engel discussed it in a speech.

Attached was a letter to Mr. Engel from Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, which said that "the quartermaster was instructed by the Office of Production Management that they were not to give men's clothing business to ladies' garment workers." It explained that "reasons for this are that the men's clothing industries are losing their customers when the young men go into the Army."

The controversy arose when Mr. Engel charged that the prohibition against award of contracts for men's clothing for the Army resulted in denial of a contract to the Manistee Garment Company of Manistee, Mich., even though it was low bidder.

Mr. Hillman, in charge of labor policies for the WPB, was a co-director of the OPM, which the WPB succeeded.

"According to recent radio broadcasts," Mr. Engel wrote Mr. Nelson, "Mr. Hillman is still being paid $12,000 a year salary by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and $1 a year by the Government.

"How long do you suppose the public would stand for the president of some large corporation remaining on the corporation pay roll to the extent of $12,000 a year while his corporation is benefiting from Government contracts, which were under his control even in part?

"In just what way is Mr. Hillman's case different? Is it fair to the workers who belong to competitive labor unons and who work in competitive factories? Now honestly, Mr. Nelson, can you have—will you have—have you a right to expect the confidence of the public and particularly of these thousands of workers who are in competition with Mr. Hillman's Amalgamated Clothing Union when that company is paying him the $12,000 a year salary?

"You stated in your letter that you could have 'laid the facts' before me in five minutes had I called you. I am afraid that if the facts laid before me at that tme were no more accurate than those given me in your letter and which were apparently furnished you by Mr. Hillman, those facts would be of little value to the public or to me. . . .

"In conclusn, may I say that I believe you are bigger than Sidney Hillman. God help the country if you are not. I believe you are big enough to correct the situation and see that everyone gets a square deal. I am waiting and expecting just that."

Axis Nations Began the War, Blum Asserts at 'Guilt' Trial

RIOM, Unoccupied France, March 11 (AP)—Léon Blum, former Popular Front Premier and a defendant, defiantly told the war responsibility trial today that the Axis nations were guilty of starting the war.

"The world public conscience knows without any need of a Supreme Court where lies the responsibility of war," he declared.

"The Axis refusal to agree to disarmament in 1936 proved that they did not want to avoid war," he told the court before which he and five other leaders of the Third Republic are being tried.

Describing how he had received a representative of Berlin after he took the Premier's office in an effort to negotiate mutual disarmament, he said, "I could have told him 'I, a Marxist, I, a Jew, I will not enter into conversations with a state which is persecuting Socialists and making martyrs of Jews.'"

"But then I would have failed in my official duty. Instead, I agreed to enter into conversations"—which failed, he added.

"Today I am considered a warmonger. I once was a pacifist. When pacifists like myself saw the independence of the nation menaced by aggression we saw it necesary to arm the nation."

The advent of the Popular Front Government of 1936 in France saved the country from civil war, M. Blum testified yesterday at the "war guilt" trial.

M. Blum, in answer to prosecution charges that his administration slowed down France's war preparations, said his government had come into office in a situation which was "not pre-revolutionary but practically revolutionary."

He emphasized that the great sit-down strike movement had reached its peak in the months before he took office. One of his solutions for strikes, he said, was the 40-hour week which his government adopted as a means of halting the refusals to work and evacuating occupied factories.

In fact, M. Blum said, the big employers' associations asked him to speed up its inauguration so the factories could get back to work.

"At the time, certain elements among the employers regarded me as their savior," he said.

M. Blum, responding to Presiding Judge Pierre Caous, repeated his contention that the trial is "political" and charged that it is "directed deliberately against certain men considered as representing certain political attitudes."

When Strikes Occurred

He cited that he had been accused of being responsible for the wave of sit-down strikes, while actually they happened during the government before his, when he was only Vice-Premier under Primier Camille Chautemps.

M. Blum is the prisoner now, he said, while M. Chautemps is on an information mission from the French Government to try to explain French politics in South America.

Gamelin Irks Nazis

[German propagandists indicated that the silence being maintained by Gen. Marie Gamelin, former Allied Generalissimo, who also is on trial, was displeasing to them. The Germans had made extensive arrangements for making propagandistic capital out of the trial, sending many correspondents to the courtroom.

The German Radio declared that M. Gamelin's silence had caused some French papers to criticize him sharply and mentioned specifically the periodical Alerta.

Alerta, the German Radio said, "asked what could be thought of M. Gamelin, who eight days before the declaration of war still entertained hopes of coming to some arrangement with Italy."

The newspaper was quoted as saying M. Gamelin's "expectation that the Poles would offer honorable resistance was careless," and that he should have known Poland possessed an insufficient number of tanks.

"All this," the radiocast said, "escaped Gamelin's vigilance as well as the fact that the British Government—whether Churchill's or Chamberlain's—would act in war always as good Englishmen, meaning that they would retan their war matériel for the defense of the isles of His British Majesty."]

Jackson S. Elliott

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., March 11 (AP)—Jackson S. Elliott, who passed on in retirement here yesterday, endeared himself to every Associated Press member for his calm refusal to accept as fact the false armistice rumors of Nov. 7, 1918.

Elliott, as chief of the Associated Press news department, was bombarded in New York headquarters with pleas to follow a news agency and bulletin the armistice rumor. Instead he meticulously checked Washington, London, and Paris officials and news sources. None could confirm the tale which sent millions into premature wild celebrations. Elliott, despite the deluge of telegrams, telephone calls and near hysteria, reasoned that German emissaries could not have arrived at Marshal Foch's headquarters.

"I'm convinced the story is wrong, that no armistice has been signed," he reported to Melville E. Stone as the then General Manager of the A. P. returned from luncheon.

Hours later, the State Department in an official announcement confirmed his shrewd judgment.

Toyland Proves Patriotism: Steel, Rubber, Kapok Missing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Patriotic playland has its own "priorities" this spring, such as wooden, instead of steel, trains; synthetic rubber balls and baubles for the youngest and non-kapok stuffed animals, according to the fortieth annual Toy Fair, which opened here March 9. The show, which features the purpose of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States of America to co-operate with the defense effort, will continue through March 21.

Toys are as necessary as ever, since morale building starts in the nursery, sponsors of the exhibits declared, but basic changes in materials as well as in the policy employed by many manufacturers, who now accept orders on a "when and if" basis, have been effected.

Games are plentiful and exceptionally popular with variations of the "V for Victory" theme introduced in games played by both adults and children. Educational toys have a larger place than ever, since the need for providing constructive play is widely indorsed by schools and welfare groups, according to the Toy association. Toys in this classification have been tested for age suitability, safety, and fun. They vary from reed basket weaving and simple counting devices with colored wooden balls to elaborate construction units permitting a boy to build four or five varieties of trucks, entire trackside communities with railroad station, picket fence, sheds, lawns and hedges, as well as intricate houses and bridges.

Many exhibits catering to the hobby instinct are included. Materials and designs for reproducing the latest equipment for America's armed forces are featured and small battleships, submarines, destroyers and aircraft carriers of a size and suitability for bathtub "maneuvers" are numerous.

Novelties in dolls are found chiefly in their style of hair dressing and clothes. Some dolls are in service uniforms and Red Cross costumes. Play uniforms for small boys and a Tom Thumb "army" of tanks, trucks and coast defense units further carry out the toyland version of most talked-of topics of the day.

"More than 40 toy plants already are engaged in some form of war work, producing hundreds of different items," said James L. Fri, Managing Director of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States of America, "and all toy firms are doing their utmost to obtain defense orders. The industry as a whole is putting the war program ahead of everything else."

Roosevelt Bars Boat Rocking

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt dismissed proposals for a merger of Army and Navy under one department yesterday with a remark that the services seemed to be working well together under the present system.

At the same time Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, urged that agitation for a unified command cease. He said the proponents of such a consolidation should not "rock the boat in time of storm."

During the day, Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, long an advocate of combining the War and Navy Departments in a "Department of National Defense," introduced a bill to carry his plan into effect.

Under his measure, the head of the new department would, under the President, be in command of the land, sea and air forces. The present posts of Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy would be abolished.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had not heard of the Clark bill, but he made his opposition to the suggested consolidation unmistakable. So long as the various military branches were working well together, he said, it made little difference whether there was a single department or several.

The President also discouraged discussion of the possibility of establishing a supreme command. A reporter mentioned that Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky had said such a step was imminent. Mr. Roosevelt asked the correspondent what was meant by the term supreme command. The correspondent said he did not know. The President added, that neither did anyone else who was writing on the subject.

Former U. S. Minister Sues Weekly Magazine

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—James H. R. Cromwell, former United States Minister to Canada, filed suit in Federal Court for $1,000,000 against the Weekly Masses Company, Inc., publishers of "New Masses," and the magazine's editor, Bruce Minton of Washington, D. C., for alleged damages to his reputation.

The suit was based on an article in the Feb. 24 issue of the magazine which Mr. Cromwell, one-time candidate for United States Senator from New Jersey, declared reflected on his patriotism.

Why Can't 50 Per Cent Bicycle Tires Be Saved?

LOS ANGELES, March 10 (AP)—Oh, oh! When Leon Henderson hears about this, bicycles may be cut in two. Gilbert Roney, aircraft worker, rides to work on a unicycle, and the absence of auto tires concerns him not at all. He has been using the one-wheel conveyance for years, he says, and wouldn't be without it.

"I used to deliver newspapers on my unicycle and rode as much as 35 miles a day," Roney says. "Now I use it chiefly to and from work. It's lots more sport than a bicycle, and for the war effort it's down to bedrock—the very next thing to walking."

Lend-Lease First Year Totals $2,570,452,441

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 — American lend-lease aid to the world-wide anti-Axis front totaled $2,570,452,441 during the first year of lend-lease operation, just ended, with more than 22 per cent of this aid having been given during the short month of February, 1942, President Roosevelt told Congress today.

An increasing proportion of this aid is now taking the form of military exports, 29 per cent of total lend-lease shipments having fallen into this category, with 34 per cent listed as foodstuffs and 37 per cent as industrial materials.

Although lend-lease still constitutes only a minor part of the aid so far given the opponents of totalitarian aggression, it is becoming an increasingly important factor as American industry and agriculture begin to produce an ever larger amount of the $8,459,000,000 worth of goods contracted for to date.

Stresses Value of Aid

In addition to the amount already contracted for, an additional $3,813,000,000 has been allocated so that industry has been able to lay its plans for the production of the items covered in this sum.

In informing Congress of lend-lease progress, President Roosevelt declared that events during the past three months have proved the value of extending such aid to America's allies.

"Now that we have had to dedicate our manpower as well as our material resources to the defeat of the Axis, the American people know the wisdom of the step they took one year ago today," the President said. "Had not the nations fighting aggression been strengthened and sustained—their armed forces with weapons, their factories with materials, their people with food—our presently grave position might indeed be desperate. But for the continued resistance of these steadfast peoples, the full force of the enemy might now be battering at our own ports and gateways.

How It Helps at Home

"Lend-lease has given us experience with which to fight the aggressor. Lend-lease has expanded our productive capacity for the building of guns and tanks and planes and ships. The weapons we made and shipped have been tested in actual combat on a dozen battlefields, teaching lessons of untold value.

"Lend-lease is now a prime mechanism through which the United Nations are pooling their entire resources. Under the Lend-Lease Act we send our arms and materials to the places where they can best be used in the battle against the Axis. Through reciprocal lend-lease provisions we receive arms and materials from the other United Nations when they can best be used by us.

"The war can only be won by contact with the enemies and by attack upon them. That takes time, for the United Nations need more and still more equipment and transportation. Success will come dearly, at the price of defeats and losses. The offensive that the United Nations must and will drive into the heart of the Axis will take the entire strength that we possess.

"For that combined strength we can thank the decision we took a year ago today. With that combined strength we go forward along the steep road to victory."

How Funds Are Used

Up to March 5, 1942, Congress had authorized the transfer of up to $48,006,650,000 worth of goods and services for lend-lease purposes. Of this amount, $18,410,000,000 has been appropriated directly to the President, while the President and the heads of the armed services have been authorized to transfer to other nations up to $29,596,650,000 worth of all the material purchased by the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Maritime Commission for war needs.

Of the more than $2,570,000,000 worth of lend-lease aid so far extended, $1,411,000,000 is for defense articles of all types already transferred, $488,000,000 for articles awaiting transfer, $243,000,000 for the rental and charter of ships, $170,000,000 for the increase of production facilities in the United States, $128,000,000 for articles in process of manufacture, $126,000,000 for the servicing and repair of ships and $4,000,000 for miscellaneous expenses.

The rapid rate at which lend-lease aid is accelerating is shown by the fact that value of such aid increased by 36.5 per cent between December and January and by 23.2 per cent between January and February.

Lend-Lease aid by months from March, 1941, through February was as follows:

March	$18,000,000
April	40,000,000
May	60,000,000
June	85,000,000
July	134,000,000
August	150,000,000
September	207,000,000
October	225,000,000
November	283,000,000
December	338,000,000
January	462,000,000
February	569,000,000

Analysis of these figures show that, had February been a 31-day month, the aid extended during it would have approximately equaled that of the first six and one-half months of lend-lease existence.

Of the $12,272,000,000 already allocated, $2,838,000,000 has been laid aside for aircraft; $2,735,000,000 for agricultural and industrial commodities; $1,993,000,000 for ordnance; $1,664,000,000 for vessels; $1,042,000,000 for production facilities in the United States; $959,000,000 for tanks and other vehicles; $457,000,000 for miscellaneous military equipment; $297,000,000 for ship repairs and servicing; $279,000,000 for services and expenses, and $8,000,000 for administrative expenses.

Kansas City Reform Group Wins in Test

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11 (AP)—The reform group which ousted the old Pendergast machine from the City Hall two years ago came triumphantly through its first test at the polls since taking office.

Mayor John B. Gage was renominated yesterday by a vote more than 7,000 greater than the total for his two opponents, each supported by a faction of the machine formerly controlled by "Boss" Tom Pendergast.

All of the reform Council candidates, with one possible exception, won places in the run-off March 31, several of them, like the Mayor, receiving a majority of votes cast in their districts.

The closest race was one in which Miss Helen E. Tempelman, candidate for a seat in the First District—the industrial section where the old machine counted most of its strength—won a run-off berth by a scant 98 votes while trailing the Pendergast-Shannon candidate by 5,000 votes, on the basis of complete, unofficial figures.

With only scattered precincts out, the vote for Mr. Gage was 70,601. John M. Linger, suported by the Pendergast organization, now under the leadership of James M. Pendergast, nephew of Tom, and Representative Joseph Shannon, received 43,839, and Bernard L. Glover, candidate of a faction supported by James M. Aylward, once a Pendergast chief, received 18,296.

Most of the Council candidates ran in the same order.

The Gage administration campaigned on a record of economies in government and appealed especially to women voters for support.

Although there are no party designations on the city ballots, both Mr. Glover and Mr. Linger campaigned as Democrats. The Gage ticket was a coalition of Democrats and Republicans.

Rear Admiral Waesche Nominated Vice-Admiral

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Thurmont, Md., Commandant of the Coast Guard, was nominated by President Roosevelt yesterday to be a Vice-Admiral.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Learn to Tighten Food Belt If You Would Help Uncle Sam

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Food habits are not easily changed in a democracy, Dr. Elda Robb, Director of the School of Home Economics and professor of nutrition at Simmons College told members of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union today. Addressing a luncheon meeting on the subject of "Nutrition and Defense," Dr. Robb indicated that Americans would need to exercise some self-discipline in order to co-operate fully with Uncle Sam in his wartime food program.

"Food production is as important as arms production," declared Dr. Robb—"important not only to us but to our Allies and to both Army and civilians."

First consideration in the nutrition program must be given to production and distribution of food, she said. Under this she listed the wise general planning under the direction of the Government which this year will provide for large increases in such agricultural products as soybeans, peas, tomatoes, and peanuts and in milk and eggs.

The distribution problem, she pointed out, would be increased as a result of the canning problem and she advised watching the recommendations of the Government for the use of dried and frozen products. The Federal committee appointed to study the drying of foods is now working in California, she said, and she predicted that an improvement of the process and new uses for it would be the outcome of the committee's research.

The individual's task begins with wise selection of food for the family use, Dr. Robb told her audience, emphasizing that this involved not only knowing essentials of wholesome meals but putting into practice such knowledge.

Intelligent preparation of the food so as to preserve its full value is the next step for American homemakers and the final one, she said, to be sure that the wisely chosen and well-prepared food is really eaten. Dr. Robb stressed the importance of Americans' putting their finicky eating habits behind them and eating willingly the well-planned wartime meals without regard to whether these included things they liked best or had formerly been accustomed to eating.

Not only must citizens provide wisely for their own families but they must make it their duty to see to it that adequate food is provided for those who cannot afford to buy it, said Dr. Robb'. . . especially the children. No nutrition program can be sound which does not include the whole country and all its people, she said. This, she asserted, could not be overlooked in considering "Nutrition and Defense."

Dr. Robb came to Simmons College last fall from study, teaching and research work in New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

Wanamaker-Underwood

Dr. Elda Robb

Director of the School of Home Economics and professor of nutrition at Simmons College, who was guest of honor and speaker at today's members' luncheon at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston. Dr. Robb spoke on "Nutrition and Defense."

Women's Club To Hear Talk By Joy Homer

The Women's City Club of Boston will hear Joy Homer, author and newspaper correspondent and daughter of Sidney Homer, American composer, and Mme. Louise Homer, former Metropolitan Opera star, speak on "China's Fighting Fronts" Monday evening. Miss Homer will be guest of honor at dinner at 7 o'clock preceding her lecture.

She has experienced bombings at Chungking and has seen the fighting on four battle fronts. As press correspondent for the United American Relief Boards, Miss Homer traveled 15,000 miles through the interior of war-time China. She entered free China through the Japanese blockade; crossed and recrossed the Japanese lines; drove a supply truck 1,200 miles on the dangerous Northwest Road, and lived for a time with a guerrilla unit. She saw at first hand the dynamic new China and witnessed the wave of democratic progress that is sweeping over that land.

Chairman of hostesses for the evening will be Mrs. Raymond Fuller, who will have the assistance of Miss Katherine Clark, Mrs. Edward H. Osgood, and Miss Dorothy B. Seccomb.

Women's Clubs Institute

The Orleans Woman's Club will be hostess to the First District of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at a Club Institute Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Universalist Church, Orleans.

Mrs. David T. Parker, President of the Orleans club, will welcome the guests and will present Mrs. Fred Graham, First District Director, who will then turn the meeting over to Mrs. Kirby Webster, Institutes Chairman of the Federation.

Speakers will include Mrs. Leroy Jordan on "Club Courtesies," Mrs. Edgar Gregor on "How to Get and Hold New Members," Miss Constance Southworth on "Duties of the Federation Secretary," Mrs. Dana Sargent on "What the Federation Can Do for Your Club."

Mrs. Raymond Calpin will talk on various points of parliamentary law and procedure, Mrs. George E. Pruden will speak about "Topics," the Federation's magazine, and Miss Estelle G. Marsh, the Federation's press chairman, will discuss "Publicity."

The closing speaker will be Mrs. Herbert F. French, Club Institute Adviser of the Federation.

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State Parley Of D. A. R. In Hub Next Week

At the Copley-Plaza in Boston next Wednesday and Thursday the Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold its forty-eighth State conference.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will address the opening session which will convene at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, with an invocation by the Rev. William Thompson Howe, Pastor of the Broadway, Winter Hill, Congregational Church of Somerville. Guests who will bring greetings to the conference include Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Mrs. William Russell Magna, Honorary President General of the National Society, D. A. R.; Mrs. F. Allen Burt, President of the Massachusetts Society, Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Birney Batcheller, State Regent of Vermont; Mrs. Robert F. Crosby, State Regent of New Hampshire, and Mrs. R. Frederick Chase, State Regent of Rhode Island.

Musical selections will be sung by June Storey, soprano, with Miriam Ayers accompanying.

Pick "Citizenship Pilgrim"

At this first morning session the Good Citizenship Pilgrim will be chosen from candidates selected from high schools all over the State. Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, will deliver a special message to the candidates atending the meeting. Announcement of the winner for this year will be made directly after the report of Mrs. William Gregory, State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee. The National Chairman of this Committee will also be present, Mrs. John L. Gardner, and will bring a message of greeting.

The address which will feature the Wednesday afternoon session will be "They Want to Serve China," by Mrs. A. F. Ufford who until Dec. 7 was a resident of China serving the American Baptist Foreign Mission. A graduate of Wellesley College, Mrs. Ufford, who is the daughter of missionaries, returned to China with her husband after her marriage, and since 1908 has lived and worked in that country.

Reception and Dinner

A reception and dinner will be held at 6:45 Wednesday evening in the ballroom of the hotel, at which Gretchen Cook, concert harpist, will entertain. The Rev. George S. Cookes, Minister of the Second Congregational-Unitarian Church of Northampton, Massachusetts, will be the after-dinner speaker, his subject "The Evolution of the Latin-American Policy of the United States." Mr. Cookes has been a frequent visitor to South America, spending considerable time there studying political and economic conditions.

The business of the Society will occupy the final session which opens at 9:30 Thursday morning, and will include reports of committee chairmen, action upon an amendment to the State rules, and reports on the two D. A. R.-approved schools in Massachusetts—International College of Springfield, and Hillside School for Boys.

The Credentials Committee, which will be in session throughout the conference for registration and giving out of badges, includes Mrs. Charles E. Jacobs, Chairman; Mrs. Samuel S. Close, Mrs. Winthrop T. Case, Mrs. Walter S. Fracker, Mrs. Clarence E. Gerry, Mrs. Summer S. Hammond, and Mrs. Willis I. Milham.

In charge of arrangements for the reception and dinner is the State Hospitality Committee, Mrs. J. Walter Allen, Chairman, Mrs. Frank S. Larkin, Mrs. Carl S. Dixon, Mrs. Darius S. Gilbert, Mrs. Arthur D. Potter, Mrs. Roger R. Smith, Miss Olive Webster and Mrs. Albion L. White.

Educational Point Debate Tomorrow

The Boston League of Women Voters and the Women's City Club will jointly sponsor a debate tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, on the question of whether the Department of Education in the City of Boston needs to be expanded and reorganized.

Taking the affirmative position will be Clement A. Norton, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, and opposing him will be Joseph C. White, also on the Committee.

The moderator is to be Dr. John R. Harmon, Director of Athletics and Professor of Physical Education at Boston University.

The event will be open to the public, and admission is free.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 12

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W43B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. 43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Children's Musical Program.
3:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Fan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Baritone and Organ.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theater."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Network Program.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"United Nations Speak"; Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister.
10:30 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Dean Austin Pardue.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Herby Wood's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up, America"; Orchestrs; vocalists.

By a Staff Photographer

'Spring Can't Come Too Soon for Us'

Two young hopefuls who are creeping up on that corner that spring is just around. "Can't come too soon for us," is the challenge of these determined marble experts whose expressions leave no doubt of the all-out offensive spirit of young America these days.

'Radio' Feature For Pen Women

"Radio and the Writer" is the subject on which Harold E. Fellows, General Manager of Radio Station WEEI, will speak before the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women next Monday at 3 o'clock in the Hotel Statler.

The occasion will be Radio Day for the club, and also featured on the program will be Ruth Moss of Station WNAC and Nancy Blunt of WRUL. Mrs. Marcia Graves Loring, Radio Chairman, is in charge of the afternoon.

Mrs. Maude W. Linscott, President, will preside at the 2:30 business session, and Miss Mary R. Walsh and Miss Marion E. Dougherty will pour at tea.

With Extra Stress This Year

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 11 (AP)—One of the most industrious seasonal occupations along the Maine-Canadian border is the manufacture by 200 French Canadians of approximately 40,000 gallons of maple sirup and 65,000 pounds of maple sugar.

The State Agriculture Department said that the Canadians leased many maple trees from Maine folk along the border in proximity to Aroostook, Piscataquis, and Somerset Counties and really do quite a business while it lasts.

After the harvest, there is an "auction" where the sirup and the sugar are sold to Vermont dealers.

Because of threatened sugar rationing, the Department said, greater stress has been placed on the production of maple sirup-sugar this season.

Besides that produced by the French Canadians, approximately 47,000 gallons of sirup and 18,000 pounds of sugar are manufactured by farmers and others in various sections of Maine.

Labor Talks by Short Waves

American labor will speak to British labor through the medium of short waves in a weekly series of talks to be inaugurated tonight at 5 p. m., over Station WRUL, Boston. Sidney Hillman, Labor Director of the War Production Board, will speak in the first program, which is part of WRUL's "Friendship Bridge" series.

The special series which is being developed under the auspices of the Labor Division of the WPB, is intended as a symbol of the unity of labor throughout the United Nations. Each week, in addition to prominent guest speakers, interviews with workers from factories engaged in war work will be featured.

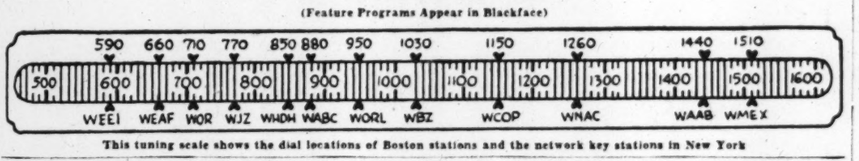
Thus, the first program tonight will include interviews with three workers from the Federal Shipbuilding Yards at Kearny, N. J.

While the initial series of talks will be beamed to British and Australian workers, WRUL later plans talks in other languages among the United Nations.

WRUL will radiocast the labor talks series on 6.04, 9.70 and 11.79 megacycles, in the 49, 31, and 25 meter bands, respectively.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-50Sm	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 David Harum: sk	'Orphans of Divorce' sk.	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:15 News	'Honeymoon Hill': sketch	'Ma Perkins': sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	'John's Other Wife' sk	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Let Freedom Sing"	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	'Vic and Sade': sketch	"Let Freedom Sing"	Sports and music
4:00 United We Stand	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk	Colonial Network Orch	Sports and music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	'Young Widder Brown'	Boake Carter, news	'Melody Mirror'
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Studio Program	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	'Portia Faces Life'	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 'The O'Neills'	Superman: sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Poivere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Interview	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Roundup"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 'Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	'Here's Morgan': News	PM Reporter; News
7:30 'That Brewster Boy': serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
7:45	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek": sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man": dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News"	Deanna Durbin, Songs
8:15			Baritone, Organ	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean Hersholt	"Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sketch	'Uncle Walter's Dog House'	**Listener's Theater: Yale Drama Shop**	"About Today": WMEX Drama Shop
8:45 News; Sports				
9:00 **Shirley Temple in "Junior Miss"**	American Melody Hour	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical Album: recordings
9:15	American Melody Hour	News of the World	News Service	
9:30 Ransom Sherman: comedy; music	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch; orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch	Classical Album
9:45	Charlie Barnett's Orch		"Miss Meade's Children"	George Harris's Orch
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Network Sports	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Great Moments in Music: Verdi Opera**	Network Sports	Musical Knowledge	**"United Nations Speak"**	Local sports
10:30	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	Ruby Newman's Orch	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	Income Tax Facts	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Songs	Dance Orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	Authors' Playhouse: dramatizations	'Tune Up America!' Dave Rose's Orch.; Guest	Day's End: music
11:45	"Music You Want"			Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock: News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	Organ recital	
8:00 **News of the World**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells" music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie: News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange"
8:45 program; News	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	Cowboy songs
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recorded music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	Breakfast Inform.	Concerti Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Hymn recital	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian news	'Handy Andy'
10:30 "Stepmother": sk	Musical program	"Help Mate": drama	'Singing Strings'	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	'String Time'	"Road of Life"	Voice of the Poultryman	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	'Story of Mary Marlin'	News commentator	Talk; Western songs
11:15 Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood	'Right to Happiness': sk	Ruth Moss Interviews	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30 'Bright Horizons'	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	Don Vinton's Ensemble
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense; Talk; Music	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	'Judy and Jane'	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense; Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Agriculture news	"Musical Roundup"	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	"Words and Music"
1:45 'Road of Life'	War news	hold talk	Gypsy Caravan	Les Sweetland, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	'Light of the World': sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Victory program
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man": sk.	Colonial Network Orch	Victory program
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch	School of the Air	Ruth Gevalt, songs
2:45 Kate Hopkins	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter": sk	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	'Orphans of Divorce' sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 News	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	'Ma Perkins': sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife": sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	**Red Cross program**	Sports and music
3:45 Jobs for Victory	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	**Red Cross program**	Sports and music
4:00 Swing Time	Club Matinee: variety	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Colonial Network Orch	Sports and music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	News; Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 News comment	News; "Sing Time"	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Dance orchestra
6:15 Sports Talk	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Fred Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The Jerid Teday	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	'Here's Morgan'	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "Maudie's Diary"	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Andre Kostelanetz's Or.
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"Service With a Smile"	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Tito Guizar, songs
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Garry Moore, m. c.	Brice; guests; orchestra	fonietta	Fireside Time
8:30 'Archie": comedy;	Musical Comedy Show;	The Aldrich Family:	"Your Information"	Babalu, songs
8:45 solos; or.; News	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Herby Wood's Orchestra	Negro Spirituals
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur program	"Are the American Peo-	Mary Martin; Jerry	News Service	cal Album": records
9:30 "Big Town"	ple Preparing Them-	Lester; Music Maids;	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Classical Album
9:45 "Big Town"	selves for Total War"	guests; orchestra	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line": de-	Atlucks Chorus	Barrymore; guests	Robert P. Patterson	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 fenses program	Military Analysis; News;	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty': talk	songs; orchestra; guests	Herby Wood's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Dramatic sketch
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; songs	Rep. Walter Ploeser	Dramatic sketch
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mabel": com-	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End; News

Price of Swordfish Soaring As War Hits Seafood Imports

Swordfish will be higher than lobster; canned crabmeat will be a luxury, and prepared fish cakes will no longer be canned in tin.

This was disclosed today by Gordon T. Canning, sales manager of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Corporation, in reply to questions virtually pouring in to him from members of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, before whom he recently gave an extemporaneous address on the fishing industry. The occasion was the regular meeting of the Club at which the scheduled speaker failed to arrive.

Japan formerly sent us between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 pounds of swordfish a year, he said. The domestic catch ranges all the way from 500,000 to 1,250,000 pounds a season. The present retail price of chilled swordfish is 60 cents a pound, with none of the Japanese product left in cold storage houses here, Mr. Canning declared.

New sources of crabmeat production were being sought to replace the fish formerly coming from Japan, though considerable is shipped here from the South, he said.

The shortage of tin is expected to cause a ban against the canning of codfish cakes because of their large potato content—and potatoes do not need to be canned—explained Mr. Canning. The familiar canned fish flakes, however, probably will be permitted as it is all fish.

Mr. Canning also outlined some of the improvements developed in packing fish for shipment far inland and even overseas. He told how a new and revolutionary packaging development of great importance to the frozen food industry had been perfected as a result of chemical research.

It is a thin, transparent wrap made of latex, that is inflated and put over the packages of quick-frozen fish. This makes an airtight, moisture-proof container that is in effect "vacuum packed," he said.

This latest packaging method is used by Newfoundland fish producers in shipping millions of pounds of quick-frozen fish to England annually. After it was once tried, the British Government specified that all future shipments be packed in the new way, Mr. Canning declared.

Morgan to Speak To Boston Group

The English-Speaking Union will hear Charles Morgan, author, speak at a meeting and tea to be held at 4 o'clock at the Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street, Boston.

Hostesses are Mrs. M. Hemenway Callan and Mrs. Henry McBurney Parker. Members are permitted to bring guests, and tickets may be obtained at the headquarters of the Union, 33 Commonwealth Avenue.

Mr. Morgan served as a naval officer in World War I, and in 1921 joined the editorial staff of the London Times, whose dramatic critic he became later.

Cantabrigia Program

The Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge will hear Judge Emma Fall Schofield speak on "Laws That We All Should Know," when it meets on Friday, March 20, at 2 p. m., in the clubhouse, 100 Mt. Auburn Street.

In charge of the program is Miss Rilla E. Rolfe, head of the club's Legislative Department. Mrs. Samuel C. Collins is to be hostess at tea.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast by recording.

Currant Jelly Like 'Mother's' May Come Back

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11 (AP)—Currant jelly like "mother used to make" may come back to American pantry shelves because Dr. Glenn G. Hahn, research associate in botany at Yale, took a trip to Norway 11 years ago.

In recent years, the red currant has been under rigid quanantine because it spreads blister rust to white pine, but, Yale reported today, tests conducted on the bush Dr. Hahn brought back from Norway and named "Viking currant" indicate it is immune to this.

Since it was introduced in this hemisphere, tests have been conducted successfully with 927 plants in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Oregon, and Canada, the principal blister rust areas. Experimental plants are growing and thriving at Bar Harbor, Maine, at Yale's Marsh botanical garden and at a commercial tree research laboratory in Stamford.

The plant has shown itself to be satisfactory for use in jellies, jams, preserves, pies and tarts, said the Yale report.

The currant industry, a little over 20 years ago, utilized 7,379 acres of land in the United States. By 1929, this had dropped to 3,574 acres.

Lynn Sculptress to Talk At Orange Woman's Club

The Orange Woman's Club will hold its next meeting on Friday afternoon, and Doris Appel, Lynn sculptress, will talk on "Life Begins as Clay," illustrating her remarks with colored motion pictures.

In charge of tea after the meeting is Mrs. Emory E. Ellis, who will have the assistance of Mrs. Delia Derby, Mrs. Courtenay Harris, Mrs. Howard P. Warren, Mrs. Ivor P. Muzzey, Mrs. W. J. Simonds, and Mrs. Victor Varney.

White Mouse Puts The 'Tick' Into 'Bomb'

WATERBURY, Conn., March 11 (AP)—No one would go near a box standing in a bank street doorway. It ticked.

Police were called and Detective Lieut. Edward McElligott marched up to the box, peered into a small opening. A small eye looked back at him, a pink whisker protruded.

It belonged to a white mouse, one of 12 in the box.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:30 p. m.—Women in wartime, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRS, 2.91meg., 102.9m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ10, 9.59meg., 31.4m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRS, 2.91meg., 102.9m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English; RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.;

London—10:40 p. m.—Daily Service, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRS, 2.91meg., 102.9m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m. English Period, RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First Act of "The Marriage of Figaro," TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRS, 2.91meg., 102.9m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.79mc.

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS, 11.87 (25.6m)

4:45 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Calling Brides-to-be and Mr. Ripley!
about our jiffy trousseaux
"This" for $100 and "That" for $150
Exquisite bridal ensemble, bridal lingerie, every day lingerie, a teagown, mules, travel robe, etc.
Bridally boxed with our gift of travel cases and sachet and delivered at the drop of a hat.
See them at our shops; or for an appointment at your home, telephone
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418 BOYLSTON STREET
54 CENTRAL STREET, WELLESLEY

Use of Idle Factories and Shops as Training Plants for Unemployed Is Proposed

Need Stressed By Army For N. E. Workers

War Activities in New England

Army Calls Men From Industry—Employers have been called upon to give up any workers needed by the Army. "No employer can be permitted to selfishly retain an employee who can be of greater service to the Nation in its armed forces, and who can be readily replaced by a man otherwise deferred for military service, or by a woman." This statement was made today by Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service in Massachusetts. He hastened to add, however, that no employer engaged in essential production should hesitate to request deferment from armed service for any employee necessary in such production and who cannot be replaced immediately.

MacArthur Namesakes—At Malden, Mass., the City Council voted yesterday to landscape a section of Waitt's Mount and name it MacArthur Grove.

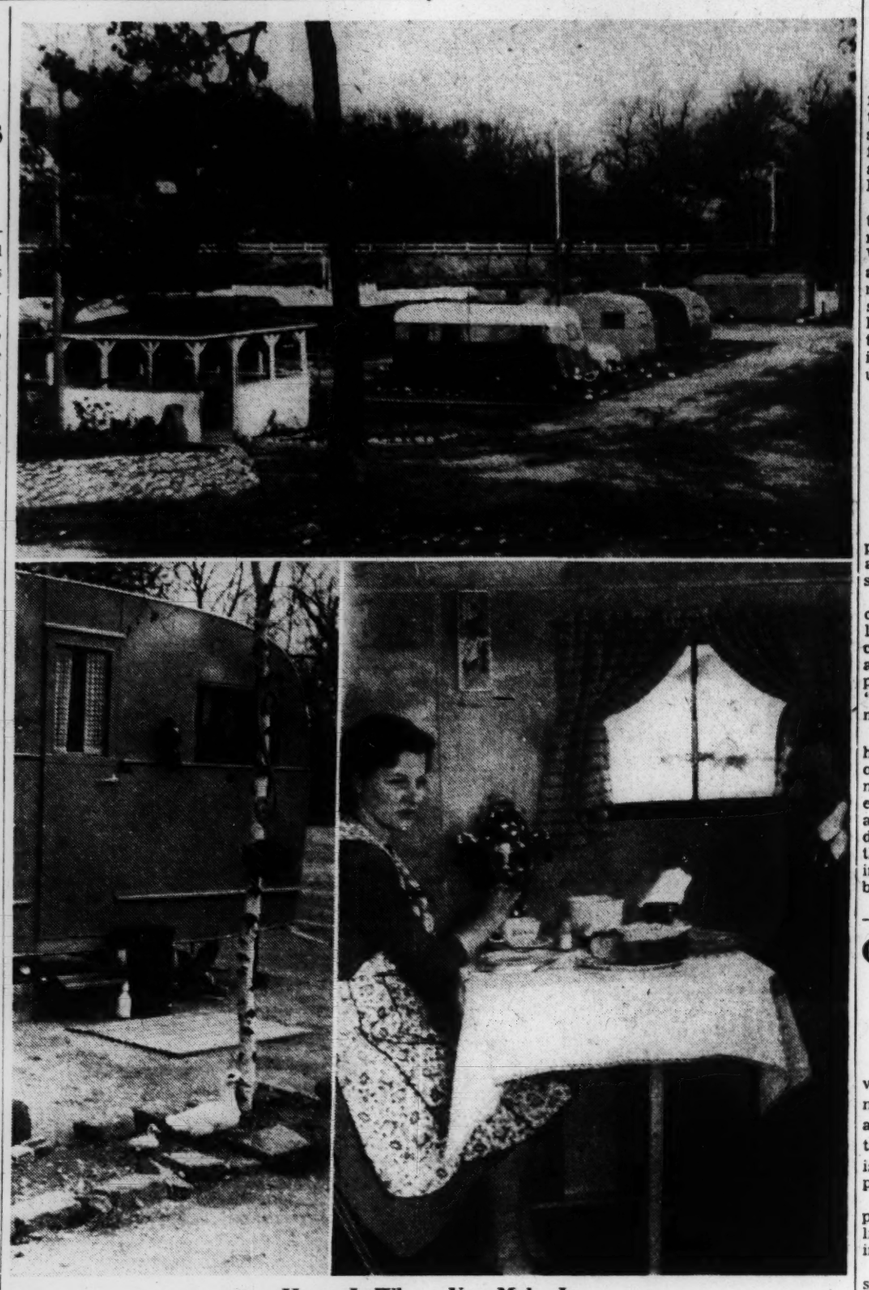
At Portland, Maine, the Regular Veterans' Association, reviving its Portland unit, has decided to call it the General MacArthur Post.

Civil War Veterans Contribution—At the Milford Town Meeting yesterday it was the unanimous decision of the town fathers to turn over to the Government for use as ammunition scrap the Milford Memorial for Civil War soldiers.

Quartermaster's Corps No Longer Back Line—Members of the Quartermaster's Corps have one of the toughest jobs in the Army today, declares Col. Mark L. Ireland, Corps Area Quartermaster. Take the war in Libya, he says. Here it's a constant scramble for the supply services to keep up with the shifting front. These lightning changes challenge the ingenuity of the quartermaster and every man under him, declares Colonel Ireland. The Quartermaster's Corps has been invaluable in the Bataan stand of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his forces.

The 26th on the March—A period of intense training and long marches for physical conditioning began this week for the field artillerymen of the 26th Infantry Division. The men will hike Tuesdays and Thursdays. The marching distance will be increased weekly toward a goal of 25 miles. It's 8 miles this week.

High Number—Bay State's high serial number, for men who registered Feb. 15 and 16, is T-2703, and notification was sent to Washington in preparation for the "gold fish bowl" drawing on March 17, it was announced yesterday at State Selective Service headquarters.



Home Is Where You Make It

Trailer dwellers at Boston's two trailer camps find compact living has its advantages. Top: Boston Trailer Park occupies the former Caledonian Grove in West Roxbury, off Route 1. Bottom left: Trailer front-door decorations in the spirit of the season. Bottom right: A typical trailer couple at the Boston Trailer Park enjoy a meal in their attractive dinette.

Trailers Now Parked in Boston Integral Part of Defense Work

"Home can still be 'Home Sweet Home' even if it is on wheels. This has been the experience of the 40 or more trailerite families now parked in Boston, some of them permanently, most of them at least through the winter. The majority are defense workers who have solved the problems of comfortable housing and keeping their families with them."

There are two trailer parks in Boston, both of them in the West Roxbury section. One, the Bellevue Towers Trailer Camp, is at the corner of Washington Street and the West Roxbury Parkway. The other, the Boston Trailer Park, is on the site of the former Caledonian Grove, on Route 1.

At Bellevue Towers, there are about 17 trailers in camp now, most of them in for the winter. Five of them have telephones. Certain locations in the camps are wired for telephone connection and only have to be plugged into, and paid for, for service.

Boston Trailer Park has at present between 25 and 30 trailers, 20 of whom are relatively permanent tenants. At this park they have an office and manager, an exercise track and playground where the youngsters in season play football, tennis, badminton and other games, and the oldsters pitch quoits.

Bowling Alley

A modern ten-lane bowling alley provides diversion and on holidays they always have parties planned—in the summer, outdoor ones such as weinie roasts and campfire and in the winter, parties such as Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year parties are held in the recreation hall.

If you never have been in a modern trailer, you have a surprise awaiting you. The more expensive ones are gorgeous affairs, having three rooms and a chemically operated toilet, shower and lavatory; also electric stoves and refrigeration and many tricky appliances.

Even a medium-sized trailer has seven windows and two ventilators, four clothes closets and endless cabinets, besides much storage space beneath divans. There is indirect lighting, a double sink set in attractive inlaid linoleum, a three-burner gasoline stove with oven, an oil heater with chimney and a blower pump to keep the air circulating properly. This gadget can be operated as an air conditioner in the summer. In the sink is a faucet connected with the City water system and another attached to a 17-gallon tank.

The entire trailer is insulated and has a double floor with insulation between. The "room" finish is light wood trimmed with plastic in chromium shade and the floor is inlaid linoleum. The more luxurious ones have mahogany finish and broadloom on the floor. Every trailer has at least two full-sized double beds with good mattresses.

The rent at the small park is $2.10 and at the larger park $2.50 per week, which includes water, toilet, bath and laundry facilities.

Mail is delivered twice a day.

Electricity is metered.

Friendliness Shown

There is a spirit of friendliness and unselfishness in these parks made up mostly of stable, substantial defense workers and their families who have been forced by circumstances into this mode of living.

The occupations of the trailerites vary as much as do the trailers. One young wife and her two small children will remain at the camp until the husband returns from Iceland, where he is doing defense construction work. A civil engineer and his sister live near by. The man had been retired from a large Boston firm but has recently been recalled at a large salary due to the defense program. In another trailer lives an acrobatic clown and his wife; in another, a typewriter expert; a paper hanger; and a City Hospital chef with his wife and two children.

One newly-wedded couple has no automobile as yet. After they pay for the trailer (one of the most beautiful ones in the Camp), they will buy a car—in the meantime, they feel that they have a lovely modern apartment, telephone, and fine neighbors.

The trailerites were enthusiastic about the managers of both colonies. They said that management of a trailer park contributes to its success or failure. In the South, they said, trailer camps had many more conveniences (sewerage, concrete drives, tennis courts, pools, etc.) as trailer parks in this part of the country are comparatively new. Both the West Roxbury parks have been in existence about three years.

Skip-a-Day Milk Made Mandatory

All Greater Boston milk dealers are now under State orders to deliver milk only on alternate days.

The State Milk Control Board issued these orders, effective Sunday, as part of a drive to save tires and cars. It was found that a previous request for alternate day, instead of daily deliveries, was not being acceded to by all dealers. Union milk truck drivers had threatened to strike unless the alternate day delivery system was made mandatory.

Maine Father Hero in Flood

CHERRYFIELD, Maine, March 11 (AP)—A flash flood left this little town on the Narraguagus River virtually at a standstill today.

Dynamite freed a huge ice jam below the village of 1,100 inhabitants yesterday, and flood waters that stood four feet deep in Main Street stores raced on to the sea.

But two buildings had been destroyed, three others were damaged by grinding ice, and stranded ice cakes littered the riverside Main Street for half a mile. No estimate of the loss is available.

Elvin Worcester, drowned, but not before he managed to hoist his son, Elvin, Jr., onto a floating ice cake. The boy and two other companions in a boat which was swept into the stream at the height of the flood were rescued.

WPA Director Outlines Plan at Conference

Nation-wide conversion of idle factories and machine shops to train part of the vast reservoir of still unemployed Americans for defense work was announced today as the new wartime objective of the Federal Works Agency.

Col. John J. McDonough, National Director of the training and re-employment division of the WPA, made this announcement at a conference with employment administrators of 13 northeastern seaboard States at the Hotel Statler, Boston. They were meeting in the first of a series of gatherings in key cities of the nation, intent upon cracking two problems:

1. The plight of the small factory owners unable to get business of skilled workers.
2. Unemployment, still the chief bugaboo of millions of average Americans.

Contact Made

Contact with the machine shop proprietors and factory owners has already been made in several states, Colonel McDonough said.

"A preliminary survey in Massachusetts made by Denis W. Delaney, WPA Administrator, indicated that at least 50 machine shops are now idle and available for this program," the Colonel pointed out. "The New England estimate is more than 600."

Tentative arrangements, he said, have already been made with many of these shops for training approximately 4,000 Massachusetts workers. He emphasized woman power as an important factor in the industrial front, and indicated that the replacement of men by women in numerous factories had already been well started.

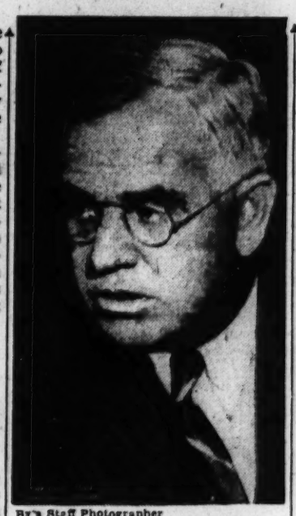
"The burden of supplementing the national war effort will grow increasingly heavy upon American women as the war goes on."

Referring again to New England statistics, he pointed out that an estimated 20,000 workers could be trained in idle or partially idle shops in the New England sector.

Training of the nation's idle man and woman power will be conducted through ordinary WPA channels. The Colonel intimated that the available man power in many States had reached the saturation point, implying an early use of woman power.

Workers desiring to associate themselves with this defense campaign need no prior experience in skilled trades. They will be taken on for a 40-hour week at unskilled wages, through a 10-week course. The pay will average around $72 a month, but the training will make skilled workers out of the unskilled, giving them a trade to use after the war is over.

Age ceilings have been raised to invite the older worker to join. Questionnaires have been issued to factory workers who wish to participate. Factories now partially used will be asked to turn their plants over to the training work at night.



By a Staff Photographer

Col. John J. McDonough

National Director of the Division of Training and Re-employment of the WPA.

Another Urgent Appeal For Volunteer Workers

A further appeal is being made by the Boston Committee on Public Safety for volunteer workers with good educational background who are accustomed to meeting the public. Men and women who can qualify and who are able to give two or three days regularly each week are needed for a special community service.

Applications for this work in the civilian defense program should be made at the Volunteer Registration Office of the Safety Committee on the second floor at 9 Park Street. The office is open from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., Monday through Friday, and from 9 to 3 o'clock Saturdays.

State Schools Plan Parley At Worcester

Massachusetts principals of elementary schools and general supervisors of public education will hold their 14th annual State convention at the State Teachers College, Worcester, on Saturday, March 14.

The theme of the conference will be "The Elementary Schools in the Total War Program." Miss Alice B. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education, State Department of Education, will be the General Chairman.

Among the speakers will be Walter D. Downey, State Commissioner of Education; Dr. L. Linwood Chase, Boston University; Prof. Harry R. Wilson of Teachers College, Columbia University; Patrick J. Sullivan, Director, State Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges.

Dr. Laura Hooper, President of the Association of General Supervisors of Public Education, will be Chairman of the morning session at which Dr. Chase will speak on "The Educator Considers the Child in a World War."

Somerville Centennial Week Fixed for March 22

Mayor John M. Lynch of Somerville announced today he had designated the week of March 22 as Somerville Centennial Week in recognition of the City's 100th anniversary as an independent community.

Chelsea Lifts Two-Year-Old Ban on Beano

Reversing the apparent Statewide trend toward "all-out" banning of beano games, Chelsea, after a lapse of two years during which time the game was banned there, is now issuing permits for public playing of the game.

Chief reason for the change in policy, said Mayor Bernard L. Sullivan, is to keep Chelsea money in Chelsea.

"The game is legal in Massachusetts," he said, "and busses from other cities and towns where beano playing is permitted come here to our city every night and they are taking our people to other points, and taking with them money which might well be spent in Chelsea for charitable purposes. Since that revenue is now going somewhere else, we feel that it might better be spent here."

It previously had been reported that no permits were to be issued in Chelsea until after Easter, but Mayor Sullivan states that inasmuch as certain renovations had been completed on a former Pearl Street garage, near Chelsea Square, the license would be issued for the first series of beano games to the Curtis Guild Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Beano games were banned in Haverhill on Feb. 1, and have not been permitted in Boston, Somerville, and Watertown for some time.

Boston Is Found 'Least Gullible'

Boston can go "high hat" on the sophisticated metropolis of New York according to findings of the Committee for National Morale which today announced the Hub was found "least gullible" of three cities tested for susceptibility to rumors.

Along with Dover, N. J., Boston showed more resistance to war propaganda than the Nation's largest city.

Usefulness of India to Allies Seen in the Holding of Ceylon

By the Associated Press

A Boston University professor who lived in Ceylon for 16 years said today the United Nations should beware lest their concern over the status of India lead them to forget that "the usefulness of India in the war effort is predicated on holding the near-by island of Ceylon."

Declaring Ceylon must be held at all costs as the key to vital supply lines to and from the Near and Far East and as a possible starting point for a United Nations counter-offensive, Prof. William A. Beer, one time trade commissioner from Ceylon to the United States, said in an interview:

"Ceylon is only 18 miles across the Bay of Bengal from India, but its strategic naval base at Trinconalee commands the sea routes to India, to Russia, and to the jumping off place in the new lifeline to China from Calcutta.

"The strategic position of Ceylon should not be overlooked in the present concern over India's status as an ally, because the island's command of the sea routes insures the possible use of India's rich resources and man power both for defense and future offense.

"But if the Japanese should gain control of Ceylon, the industries of India would be immobilized because of lack of transport, it would be increasingly difficult to use her available man power in any offensive back over the routes that Japan already has traveled, and finally, Russia and China would be effectively isolated from Allied aid."

He said that if Ceylon were held successfully, the island could be used as one arm of a gigantic pincer movement counter-offensive, with Australia serving as the other arm.

Mr. Beer, a professor of international relations, said the defense of Ceylon would be decided by a naval battle, because he declared Japan was not now in a position to invade from near-by land bases.

"Nor is Japan in a position to make an all-out air attack," he said, "because her nearest base for fighter craft is at Sabang in northern Sumatra, a good 1,000 miles from Ceylon."

He said the United Nations should be in a far better position at Ceylon than they have been at other points in the eastern war theater.

"Up to now," he declared, "the defenders have been operating largely from points that can be supplied with resources and troops only after long and dangerous water pulls. But, with stiff naval protection around the island itself, supplies and reinforcements could easily be attained from India just across the bay."

Fox Store in Hartford Loses $19,000 to Robbers

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11 (AP)—Three armed men held up the timekeeper's office at the G. Fox & Company department store today and escaped with a pay roll estimated by Deputy Police Chief Thomas J. Hickey to amount to $19,000.

Hartford police pursued the bandits as far as Windsor, about five miles north of here, from which point state police and officers from Windsor and Springfield, Mass., took up the chase.

Masons Present Member Copy of 1902 Diploma

Members of Prospect Lodge, A. F. & A. M., turned back the pages of time at their March meeting in the Roslindale Masonic Temple, to 1902, and presented a Masonc diploma of that day, to a 40-year member of the Lodge whose original one was recently destroyed by fire.

The diploma differs considerably in appearance from the modern ones, and is one of the few "out of print" copies that are still available. It bears the signatures of Charles T. Gallagher and Sereno D. Nickerson, Grand Master and Grand Secretary of that day, respectively. The recipient was Joel Ranney Nichols of Roslindale.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
THE STORE FOR MEN
BOSTON, MASS.

A message of interest to all men!

Fashion Park

PARK FIFTY SUITS are still $50

Park Fifty suits show a tremendous advance over predecessors of but a few years ago. Streamlined tailored methods have upped the quality . . . laboratory tests predetermine wear . . . in short, when you buy a Park Fifty suit you know in advance just what you are getting. Which means that every dollar you spend is returned not only in service but you collect added dividends of pride, possession and confidence. Such suits are worth having!

IF YOU WISH YOU MAY PAY FOR YOUR NEW PARK FIFTY OUT OF INCOME 1-3 APRIL 10th, 1-3 May 10th and 1-3 JUNE 10th

SECOND FLOOR STORE FOR MEN

Everyone Salutes
THE MAN IN A ROSENFIELD UNIFORM!

Officers of the Army, Air Corps, State Guard, Navy . . . all who insist on fine materials and tailoring come to Rosenfield's.

Special Service to Chaplains

Ask for free catalogue "C"

New England's Leading Military Outfitters

ROSENFIELD UNIFORM CO.
Est. 1902—40 Years in One Location
15 SCHOOL STREET • Up One Flight • BOSTON

Hitler Calls on His Allies For 2,600,000 Fresh Troops

By the Associated Press

Thursday, March 11

Adolf Hitler has called upon Italy, Hungary and Slovakia to provide 2,600,000 fresh troops for the anticipated spring offensive against Russia, according to reports reaching London.

One million men, it is said, have been demanded of Italy, 1,500,000 of Hungary and 100,000 from Slovakia.

Hitler, London hears, is in desperate need of these troops to replace Nazi losses in the nine months old Russian campaign.

[Soviet authorities declared on Feb. 22 that Germany had lost 6,000,000 men on the Russian front.]

Meanwhile, with pre-spring thaws already melting snow on the long battleline, dispatches from Moscow indicated the Russians were smashing with ever increasing fury to keep the Germans from organizing a spring counter-drive.

A bulletin from Hitler's Field Headquarters acknowledged that the Red Armies were striking in mass attacks on the Southern (Ukraine) Front and holding the initiative on the Moscow and Leningrad Fronts.

"Heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy," the German High Command said, in a communiqué which also noted "uninterrupted heavy defense fighting" by German troops.

Moscow reported the capture of an important junction in the Lake Ilmen sector, where trapped survivors of the German 16th Army originally estimated at 96,000 soldiers were reported suffering from lack of food, clothing and munitions.

A Red Army bulletin also announced the capture of three villages on the Central Front, where Nazi garrisons at Rzhev and Vyazma were described as virtually surrounded.

More U. S. in Moscow

By the Associated Press

MOSCOW, March 11 — American-made trucks and automobiles are appearing in increasing numbers on the streets of Moscow and American-made airplanes are seen in the skies overhead.

An Associated Press correspondent was walking through a Moscow street yesterday with a member of the American Supply Mission. An American truck honked them out of the way just as an American-made bomber droned over the Soviet Capital's turrets and domes.

Nazi-Paris Press Rebukes French For Rejoicing

NEW YORK, March 11 (CBS)—The British radio yesterday quoted articles in the Nazi-controlled Paris press as revealing "that numerous Frenchmen publicly welcomed the British attack on the Renault works."

The new "Paris Midi" rebuked the fanatics who rejoiced during the attack, BBC said. "Le Petit Parisian" published the statement of a Frenchman who wrote, "I was jubilant when the explosions grew stronger. I was hoping that there had been more. It is regrettable that casualties could not be avoided."

George Suares, the French Quisling author, devoted an entire article to attacking those "who dare praise the British action."

Factories of India Hum With Production of War Goods

Associated Press, Wide World

Scenes of Activity in British Empire's Great Outpost

Gun firing platforms (upper left) being assembled in one of India's railway shops, which have been converted for war production. At lower left an Indian worker is seen putting the finishing touches on an armored car. More than 50 varieties of motor vehicles are now being turned out in India, ranging from completely armored vehicles to those with wooden wheels. Antiaircraft gunners (lower center) pictured on a Royal Indian Navy sloop near Bombay. At right is seen an armored car as it nears the end of the assembly line in one of India's war factories.

India's Vast Resources Vital to Allies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hanging into the Indian Ocean like a great jeweled pendant from Europe and Asia, India keeps its rendezvous with destiny.

While the aggressors of Tokyo and Berlin move dangerously close to its borders, India waits eagerly for an announcement from London which it hopes will unify its conflicting groups and races and assure its future as a free land. At the same time it looks hopefully toward the United States for American technical skill and ingenuity to develop its vast resources into a mighty arsenal for the United Nations.

India is like a great, billowing sea. It presents such a vast and such a changing picture that it is difficult to get a comprehensive and all-embracing view of it.

In area, India is as large as the whole of Europe, excluding only Russia, and its population is around 350,000,000 or nearly three times the population of the United States.

Its soil and climate produce a wide range of tropical and semi-tropical products such as wheat, rice, timber, tea, sugar, cotton, and jute. Deep within its soil also are large deposits of coal and iron and minerals for the production of armaments such as manganese.

Comparisons Difficult

India's man power is virtually unlimited, but no consideration of it can be made without recognizing the differences of race, religion, of civilization and of social custom and tradition which make comparison with a uniform population impossible.

One third of India consists of a great variety of separate states whose rulers, referred to generally as the Princes of India, are under the suzerainty of the British Crown. Approximately one fourth of the population are the subjects of these Princes. The remainder of the country, known as British India, is divided into 11 provinces, each with its own government and traditions.

Except in their growing desire for independence or dominion status, there is little uniformity and common outlook among the people of India. There are 239,000,000 Hindus, themselves divided into innumerable castes, among whom are included 51,000,000 "untouchables"; 80,000,000 Moslems, who are closer in outlook to their co-religionists in Turkey, Iran, Egypt, and Arabia than they are to the Hindus, and innumerable minority groups. Among the minorities are 3,000,000 Sikhs and smaller numbers of Parsees, Jains, Christians, and Jews.

Main Political Groups

India has two main political groups—articulate in the Moslem League led by Mohammed Ali Jinnah and the All-India Congress Party, long directed by Mohandas K. Gandhi, but now led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

In the present agitation for a change in India's status, the Congress Party has said in effect that its price for whole-hearted cooperation in Britain's war effort is full independence for India as a single state. The Moslem League, on the other hand, asks that India be divided into independent autonomous states, each with its own provisions for defense, civil administration, finances and other departments of government. Around these two major groups are numerous political bodies, each with rigid doctrinal programs.

Despite its hesitancy on the political front India is rapidly becoming a supply base for democracy and the recent decision to send an American technical mission to develop its resources may mark its birth as great industrial state.

Production of War Goods

It is the seat of the Eastern Group Supply Council, which was established in November, 1940, to make the British colonies and dominions less dependent on Britain for military equipment and supplies. For some months India has been producing rifles, machine guns, artillery, ammunition, some armored vehicles and some airplanes in addition to vast quantities of military clothing and boots.

War production, however, has been handicapped by two bottlenecks: shortages in machine tools and electric power.

During the last war India contributed about $500,000,000 to the Allied war machine and 1,300,000 Indians rendered military service in Europe and the Near East.

In the current conflict latest figures indicate the Indian armed forces number 700,000, with 40,000 armored vehicles.

Resources of India

Just how extensive are the often quoted "fabulous riches" of India? The following summary provides some idea:

Iron ore: Deposits are probably the world's largest, making possible steel output now estimated to be around 2,000,000 tons annually.

Coal: Has vast areas of undeveloped deposits, but already holds second place in British Empire production with annual output of 28,000,000 tons.

Hydroelectric power: Has extensive potential resources which are still untapped.

Manganese: Third of world's output produced.

Mica: Three quarters of world's sheet and block mica produced.

Bauxite (aluminum): Only 4,634 tons produced in 1938, but considerable deposits known to be scattered over country.

Petroleum: Extensive fields from which production could be stepped up greatly. Production in 1938—87,082,371 barrels or 0.10 per cent of world production.

Base metals (tin, lead, zinc): Relatively poor deposits.

Cotton: Second only to United States, with average yearly yield of 7,000,000 bales—enough to clothe world's armies.

Sugar: Produces more than any other country.

Timber: Over 11 per cent of total area, 94,457 square miles, covered with timber. Annual yield of timber and fuel amounts to about 290,000,000 cubic feet a year.

Hides and skins: Can fairly claim to be world's largest supplier. Has 215,000,000 cattle and buffaloes, 22,000,000 sheep and 26,000,000 goats.

Copper: Some low-grade ore.

Jute: Virtual world monopoly. Has delivered approximately 1,000,000,000 sandbags, which are made from jute, to Britain alone.

Cement, chromite, gypsum, ilmenite, monazite, zircon, kyanite, sillimanite, magnesite, steatite: All available in some quantities.

Industrial development: Ninety per cent of industrial output now devoted to war goods. Rifles, machine guns, artillery, ammunition and accessories for armored vehicles and planes produced in expanding quantities. In addition to meeting own needs has sent overseas 600,000 shells and 150,000,000 rounds of small ammunition.

Also is making most of cloth for British tropical uniforms and is furnishing more than 3,000,000 pairs of army shoes a year. A very small number of tanks and airplanes are being made.

Railways: Has 42,000 miles of track with modern equipment.

Labor: Virtually unlimited. Seventy per cent of population are classified as peasants, but many live on farms only for lack of other opportunity.

Food: Potentially able to provide any amount. Raises more wheat than Canada and 40 per cent of world's supply of rice.

Churchill Statement on India Stresses Need of Unanimity

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—The text of the statement on the Indian question made today by Prime Minister Churchill follows:

The crisis in the affairs of India arising out of the Japanese advance has made us wish to rally all forces of Indian life to guard their land from the menace of the invader.

In August, 1940, a full statement was made about the aims and policy we are pursuing in India. This amounted in short to a promise that, as soon as possible after the war, India should attain Dominion status in full freedom and equality with this country and the other Dominions, under a constitution to be framed by the Indians by agreement amongst themselves and acceptable to the main elements in Indian national life.

This was, of course, subject to the fulfillment of our obligations for the protection of minorities, including the depressed classes, and of our treaty obligations to the Indian states and to settlement of certain lesser matters arising out of our long association with the fortunes of the indian Subcontinent.

However, in order to clothe these general declarations with precision and to convince all classes, races and creeds in India of our sincere resolve, the War Cabinet have agreed unitedly upon conclusions for present and future action which, if accepted by India as a whole, would avoid the alternative dangers: either that resistance of a powerful minority might impose an indefinite veto upon the wishes of the majority, or that a majority decision might be taken which would be resisted to a point of destruction of internal harmony and fatal to the setting up of a new Constitution.

We had thought of setting forth immediately the terms of this attempt of a strong contribution to aid India in the realization of full self-government. We are, however, apprehensive that to make a public announcement at such a moment as this might do more harm than good.

We must first assure ourselves that our scheme would win a reasonable and practical measure of acceptance, and thus promote the concentration of all Indian thought and energies upon the defense of the native soil.

We should ill serve the common cause if we made a declaration which would be rejected by essential elements in the Indian world and which would provoke fierce communal disputes at the moment when the enemy is at the gates of India.

We propose to send a member of the War Cabinet to India to satisfy himself upon the spot by personal consultation that the conclusions upon which we are agreed and which we believe represent a just and final solution will achieve their purpose.

The Lord Privy Seal, Leader of the House (Sir Stafford Cripps) has volunteered to undertake this task. He carries with him the full confidence of the Government and he has in their name to procure the necessary measure of assent, not only from the Hindu majority but also from those great minorities amongst which the Moslems are the most numerous and on many grounds preeminent.

The Lord Privy Seal will at the same time consult with the Viceroy and the Commander in Chief upon the military situation, bearing always in mind the paramount responsibility of His Majesty's Government by every means in their power to shield the people of India from the perils which beset them.

We must remember that India has a great part to play in the world struggle for freedom and that her help must be extended in loyal comradeship to follow the Chinese people who have fought alone.

We must remember that India is one of the bases from which the strongest counterblows must be struck at the advance of tyranny and aggression.

The Lord Privy Seal will set out as soon as it is convenient and as soon as suitable arrangements can be made. I am sure he will command in his task the heartiest good wishes of all parts of the House and, meanwhile, that no words will be spoken or debates be held here or in India which should add to the burden he has assumed in his mission or lessen the prospects of a good result.

In the Lord Privy Seal's absence from this House his duties as Leader will be discharged by the Foreign Secretary.

Enemy Subs Torpedo 2 Ships Perilously Close to New York

By the Associated Press

Ever bolder and swifter in their attacks, Axis submarines have sunk two ships perilously close to New York in as many days.

In the latest and most brazen approach to the east coast since the United States entered the war, an enemy submersible with one well-aimed torpedo split in half the 6,766-ton Gulf Oil tanker Gulftrade early yesterday less than four miles off Barnegat, N. J.

Some time earlier, between 7 and 7:30 p. m. (EWT) Sunday, either the same raider or another with an aim almost as good blew asunder the 5,152-ton Brazilian cargo-passenger vessel Cayru about 130 miles off Ambrose Light, beacon for New York Harbor.

The two sinkings, numbers 28 and 29 on the officially announced list of ships sent to the bottom off the U. S. East Coast, apparently resulted in heavy loss of life, with a total of 78 still missing.

Sixteen of the 35-man crew of the Gulftrade were picked up by Coast Guard boats and landed safely at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, while 22 of 75 seamen and four of 10 passengers were rescued from the Cayru.

One of seven survivors who remained aboard the stern half of the split tanker until rescued, Chief Engineer Guy F. Chadwick, said that after bisecting the Gulftrade the submarine impudently cruised back and forth between the halves for 30 to 45 minutes, before disappearing.

The Third Naval District said it took two torpedoes to sink the Cayru, the first failing to explode. It was the fourth Brazilian ship to be lost in American waters and the Government of non-belligerent Brazil prepared to protest a second time to Germany.

In Rio de Janeiro it was believed the latest sinking would speed action on an expected Brazilian decree calling for confiscation of German property there to gain reparations.

Italy Says Subs Hers

ROME (From Italian Broadcasts) March 11 (AP)—The High Command asserted today that 50,700 tons of shipping had been sunk by Italian submarines off the coasts of the United States and said 23,500 tons of this total had been sent to the bottom in a single week.

The communiqué specifically named five Italian submarine commanders as particularly distinguishing themselves in these operations.

1,000 Italians Killed In Balkan Fighting

BERN, Switzerland, March 11 (AP)—Nearly 1,000 Italian troops were killed and an equal number wounded in the Italian-held sections of the Balkans during the past three months.

A Rome communiqué placed those killed in February at 224 and the wounded at 267. Most of these casualties were incurred in fighting Serbian patriots. December and January losses by Italian troops occupying the Balkans were placed at 753 dead and 679 wounded.

Ottawa Homes For Workers Urged

OTTAWA, March 11 (CP)—Members of the Housing Committee of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa are launching an appeal to home-owners in the city and suburbs to open their homes for accommodation of government employees.

C. A. McCraken, Chairman of the Committee, said it was becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable living quarters for government employees.

"We have reached a point where there is obviously and definitely a desperate condition of overcrowding," he said.

Seattle Picks Devin Mayor By Big Margin

SEATTLE, Wash., March 11 (AP)—Seattle's voters hailed a new Mayor-designate today after turning out of office the incumbent, who had the active support of Dave Beck, West Coast leader of the American Federation of Labor Teamsters' Union, in a bitterly contested campaign.

Police Judge William F. Devin ran up a surprising 3-to-2 margin over Mayor Earl Millikin in yesterday's voting. The totals were: Devin, 63,892; Millikin, 43,541.

Mr. Devin was a City judicial appointee of Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, Republican, while the latter was Mayor. Mr. Millikin, former Democratic County Auditor, was elected a year ago to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Langlie. The City election was nonpartisan.

What started out as a tame affair became a lively battle in the campaign's final week as Beck twice took to the radio to support Millikin and to denounce Devin as a foe of labor and "an incompetent and prejudiced police judge."

He declared that "labor cannot turn out the production expected of it, and upon which the outcome of the war depends, if it is under constant attack by a hostile administration."

Mr. Devin retorted that he was not a foe of labor, but only of Beck and his Teamster Union aids, whom he charged "wilfully exercised control over the Mayor's office."

He said Beck's open support left Millikin "publicly exposed as the puppet of Beck."

Mr. Millikin, a personable former high school teacher, in his early fifties, even refused to shake hands with Mr. Devin when a chairman proposed it at the speakers' table during a political club luncheon. He denied that Mr. Beck had attempted to influence his office in any manner.

At his home as the Devin margin of victory piled up, Mr. Beck commented: "Whatever the majority decides is fine with the teamsters. This isn't the first election we have lost."

Speed at West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 11 (AP)—The United States Military graduation week exercises would require only three days this year instead of seven, concluding May 29 instead of June 10. Graduates thus will be able to enter the services more quickly, it was said.

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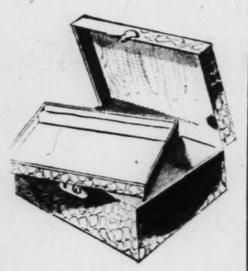
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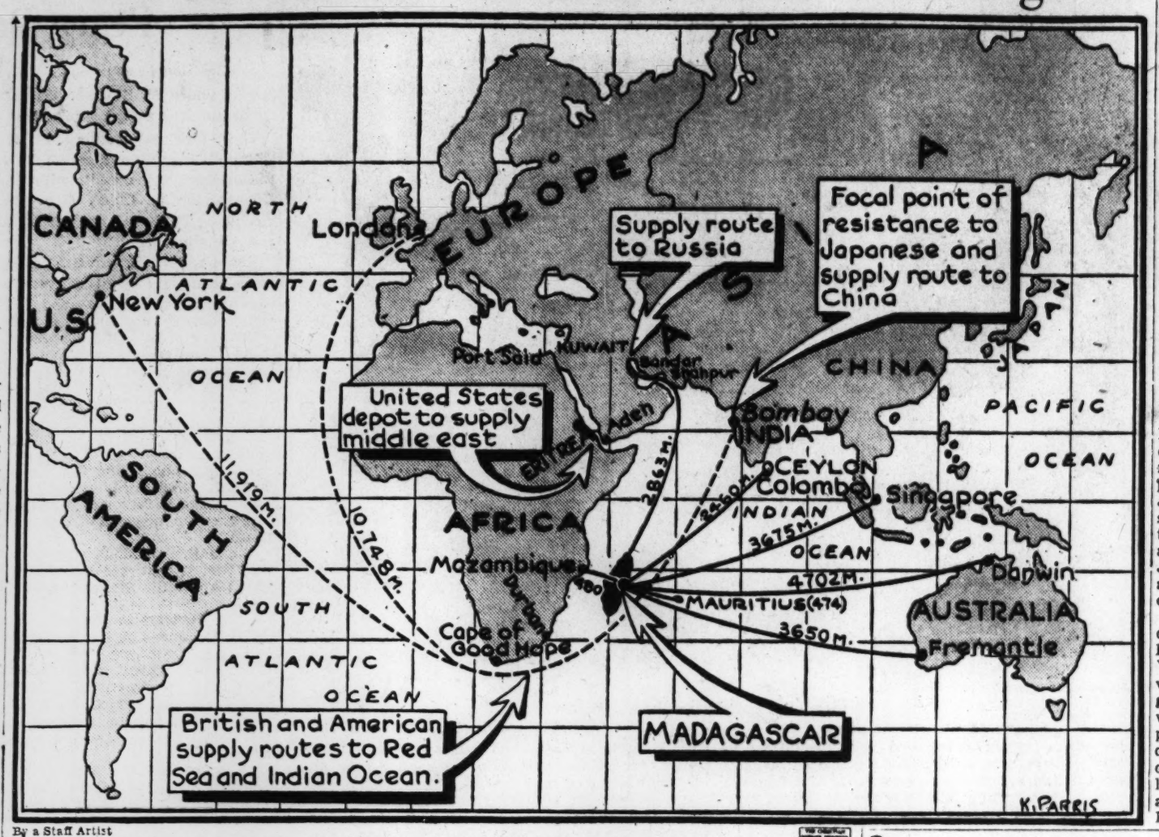
Allied and Axis Powers Gird for Threatened Battle of Madagascar



By a Staff Artist

Delay Against Aggressors Shifts Strategy to New Zone

Both Hitler and Britain are said to have an eye on Vichy-owned Madagascar (in black on the map) which from its commanding position in the Indian Ocean could, as a naval or air base, cover the main strategic points of that ocean. Map indicates distances to those points, showing possibilities of intercepting main supply lines from America and Britain to India and the Middle East.

Bargain of Vichy with Japanese on Indo-China opened way to series of Pacific conquests.

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Told today of speculation that the Vichy Government conceivably might agree to accept Japanese aid in Madagascar. Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said today that assurances recently received from Vichy were diametrically opposed to any such arrangement.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Vichy-Japanese bargain over Indo-China opened the gate for all Japanese Pacific conquests of the past three months. There are signs that another Vichy-Japanese bargain, over Madagascar will give Japan naval and air bases on the island that will offer the greatest menace to remaining Allied supply lines.

A Turkish report even stated that six light naval units of the French fleet had been transferred to Madagascar from Dakar, in French West Africa, although the report has not been confirmed.

There has been much unofficial discussion in London as to the possibility of Allied troops soon moving to occupy this Vichy-controlled island, which is in a strategic position to control many Allied supply lines.

It is pointed out that since the fall of Singapore the importance of Madagascar has been doubled, and that such an Allied move might have to be made to forestall Japanese occupation of the island.

Negotiation for Bases

A Japanese mission is reported to have been in Madagascar for the past six weeks, negotiating for naval and air bases.

The Axis already is in possession of one naval base in the South Indian Ocean, on Vichy-owned Kerguelen Island (Desolation Land) southeast of Cape Town.

Madagascar threatens communication lines of the United States and Great Britain to the assembly depot for Suez in Eritrea and the supply lines for Soviet Russia to the Persian Gulf and Basra through the Indian Ocean.

The strategic position of Madagascar, an island off the east coast of Africa from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, is of greatest value for the domination and the defense of the East Coast of Africa.

Located at an average distance of 300 miles from the African coast the island resembles the impress of a human left foot.

It is about 1,000 miles long and its greatest width is 360 miles. With 240,000 square miles in content it is nearly as large as the State of Texas. Madagascar has one of the finest harbors in the world on it snorthern tip at Diégo-Suarez. From there it is only 800 miles to Mombasa on the African coast, the main port of the British Crown Colony of Kenya.

Key to Strategic Areas

The Gulf of Aden at the most eastern tip of Africa is at a distance of 1,300 miles. The British Crown Colony Mauritius is at a distance of 474 miles east off the east coast of Madagascar. The southern tip of the island with the naval base at Fort Dauphin is some 1,000 miles from Durban in South Africa. At a distance of 2,460 miles to the northeast is Ceylon and at twice this distance Singapore and Perth in Australia can be reached.

Madagascar controls Portuguese Mozambique and the access to the British East African possessions, the Belgian Congo, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, the territory of Tanganyika and even South Africa.

A Japanese fleet at Madagascar, using the ports of Diégo-Suarez in the north and Tulear at the west coast, could block the Mozambique Channel and cut off all exports of Rhodesian copper and chrome ore shipped from the Portuguese port of Beira.

In addition, Japan could attack all coastal cities of South Africa, especially Durban. It does not take much vision to foresee naval attacks in the Gulf of Aden, raids in the Persian Gulf where the important Bahrein Islands, the last free oil-producing and refining supply in the Indian Ocean, are located, and finally, the occupation of Mauritius. That would bring to a close the pincer movement from the south while German forces would push their attacks from the north through Egypt into Southern Arabia.

The importance of Madagascar would seem to make it imperative to install there the Free French regime. A foothold of Japan so near the African continent would greatly bear on the racial problems between white and black in Africa. Japanese propaganda would find fertile ground among influential and wealthy Indian populations of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and South Africa numbering over a quarter of a million, in the event of British India not sharing fully in the fight against Japan. Even the Nazi influence in South Africa would be strengthened under the pressure of the "Yellow Peril."

Madagascar has no military establishments and her harbors are unprotected. A small army of natives under French command was maintained since the occupation to suppress occasional revolts. The effective strength of this army was 10,500 men in 1939. Thus, little resistance can be expected to repel a Japanese invasion which will attack the navigable and accessible east coast first in order to secure the main naval bases at Diégo-Suarez and Tamatave.

Protection must come from the African mainland and South African naval bases at Durban and Cape Town before it is too late. Japanese naval and air bases must not be tolerated. They would accomplish the final goal of the foe: to separate and to cut off all communication lines between the United Nations and to isolate the African Continent.

Immense Coast Line

Madagascar has 3,000 miles of coast line. Two-thirds of the east coast is a straight line, the southern shore is low and flat, the northern part is mountainous—with a corrugated surface and thousands of hills. The East Coast has a belt of a natural coastal canal 300 miles long and is used by a fleet of canal boats. Boatbuilding among the natives is not highly developed, perhaps due to the fact that most inhabitants are not even aware of their insular position because of the huge size of their territory.

Principal port of Madagascar is Tamatave, followed by Diego-Suarez and Tulear. For the improvement of these harbors a program was started in 1934 for which 80,000,000 francs (about $3,000,000) were allocated under the supervision of Governor General Leon Cayla. The dock in Diego-Suarez was extended to 380 yards while the shipping channels at Tulear and Tamatave were deepened to 27 feet.

Tamatave is connected by rail with the capital at Tananarive with 70,000 inhabitants in the interior of the country. The total length of railways is 550 miles. The road system is undeveloped and only the East Coast permits some traffic.

Some Yankee Traditions

Madagascar has its Yankee tradition and even some Yankee blood. An attempt of conquest of the island for the United States goes back to Benjamin Franklin. On his mission to Paris he was abused by the French adventurer Benyowski who asked for a Yankee ship and crew and told Franklin he would fight the English in the whaling waters of Madagascar.

He received the ship which was built in Maine and sailed for the island in 1786, but only to make himself king of it. He was defeated by the natives and the Yankee crew was dispersed in the mountains and saved by native women whom they married.

Darlan and Fleet

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—A British source declared today that there was "no indication at present that the Germans intend to take over the French fleet."

He said Admiral Jean Darlan was "very proud of the French fleet, which he created, and I doubt whether he would allow it to fall into the hands of the Germans."

It was also stated that the French battleship Dunkerque was "damaged pretty severely" in the July, 1940, Battle of Oran, he said.

Temporary repairs enabled her to be transferred to Toulon, he added, but "it is not likely that she will be ready for action for a good many months."

New Offer by Tokyo

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LONDON, March 11—Confirmation has appeared from France itself that Japan is seeking bases in Madagascar.

Georges Suarez, pro-Nazi Paris journalist, who is a close friend of Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Ambassador to Paris, has disclosed in the publication Aujourdhui (today) that Japan has approached Vichy, with the support of Berlin, with an offer to "guarantee" Madagascar.

This initial "offer," M. Suarez said, was rejected, but he hinted that the offer was now being "renewed" in the form of a stronger demarche. M. Suarez, who frequently acts as spokesman for M. de Brinon and other collaborationists, added, according to a version broadcast by the Paris radio:

"Japan some time ago offered to protect the French Pacific islands exactly as it guaranteed to protect Indo-China last July. Vichy accepted this offer.

"Recently Japan made similar proposals respecting Madagascar. Why have we rejected them? Out of deference to American susceptibilities, although America never showed any respect for our susceptibilities?"

Japanese Face Harder Task In Ruling Distrustful Filipinos

By Walter Robb

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan finds the Philippines a hard possession to hold, and finds it necessary after all to occupy Zamboanga, Cebu, and Iloio in force. Back of Zamboanga, in Mindanao, Mohammedans will soon engage her. It will be cunning and courageous jungle fighting, with many a compound quickly and effectively fortified. The Mohammedan has never reconciled himself to the Japanese in Mindanao, even the Japanese who came there lawfully and engaged in fishing or trading, or farming in Davao or Cotabato. Neither has the pagan Bagobo, in Davao's foothills.

In the past 30 years, Bagobos and Mohammedans between them have slain some 500 Japanese in Davao by means of ambush. The Japanese, in their view, were occupying their common lands; the Philippine law designated it public domain, but in Bagobo and Mohammedan tribal law it was tribal commons to which no private title could be granted.

Earlier the Japanese could lease it; when this was forbidden to foreigners they dealt through third parties. But the Bagobos and Mohammedans enforced their tribal law with the spear and the kris. They lay in wait for the trespassers and finished them off one or two at a time.

The Philippine constabulary usually found it impossible to effect arrests—in the Davao wilderness no one ever seemed to have been privy to the killings save the men who did the killing. The Japanese Consul at Davao kept records of the killings, a score that now the Japanese will no doubt try to even up.

If they wish, the Japanese can, of course, amuse themselves at a game like this—and amuse the Mohammedans at the same time—but it will engage a large army (the number 50,000 would not be at all out of the way) and will come to nothing in the end because the Mohammedans yield to no one whom they do not trust, they do not trust the Japanese, but they do trust America and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The Bagobos will simply go into cover, of which in the Davao wilderness there is a plenitude; the most that will be heard from them will be the ambushing of enemy patrols or exposed garrisons. They only number some 10,000 and their society is primitively organized. They are found on the northwest coast of Davao Gulf and the neighboring slopes of Mount Apo, the Philippines' highest peak.

Their farming is sedentary, without irrigation. Their arts are those of personal adornment and it is difficult to distinguish between men and women because they dress so similarly and the men's hair is long and coiffured like the women's; but the wrath of these innocent-looking men is deadly, and it kindles quickly against a Japanese.

Americans never had serious troubles with Bagobos, numbers of whom worked for the American plantations down there. John "Jack" Carrigan, an early planter, took his cello to Davao and discovered the Bagobos would work practically free for him, in return for concerts of evenings.

Mindanao Mohammedans are a different story. They are warriors of a fanatical order. Since Spain never conquered them, though she tried from the sixteenth century on, and the United States composed a peace with them, they alone, among all civilized Filipinos, retain their ancient arts. This is especially true of the Lanaos, of Lanao Province. Numbering some 100,000, they are farmers—and good ones. The Magindanaos south of them in Cotabato number some 150,000. The datus (chieftains) of both these Mohammedan peoples have sworn on the Koran to stand with the Christian Filipinos and MacArthur.

Of a similar order will be the spirit of resistance in the middle islands of the Philippines, among the Bisayans of Iloilo (and the whole of Panay) and Cebu. This whole region is Christian; the people are planters and farmers and will not knuckle meekly to subjugation. Thousands of their sons are with MacArthur on Bataan, and among their popular leaders with MacArthur is Cebu's idol, Vice-President Sergio Osmeña of the Philippine Commonwealth, and Manuel Roxas, recently President Quezon's Secretary of Finance and Chairman of the National Economic Council. Roxas is from Capiz, a province adjoining Iloilo, on Panay. He is one of General MacArthur's commanders.

Many other Bisayan leaders, some of influence similar to that of Roxas or Osmeña, are sure to be bivouacking with MacArthur on Bataan—and of great daily help to him in getting supplies and information through the enemy's lines.

The Japanese have ordered the people to surrender their blade weapons, including their bolos. Since the bolo to the Filipino is like a kit of tools to a carpenter, this order of Japan's will not be obeyed but will be taken as proof that Japan intends to rob the Filipinos of everything they have.

Aliens and Contraband Seized Near West Point

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 11 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents have seized six enemy aliens and a variety of contraband in Orange County, site of the West Point Military Academy, Assistant F. B. I. Director P. E. Foxworth, New York City, disclosed today.

The prisoners include two Germans and four Italians. Two revolvers, five rifles, 13 shotguns, 312 rounds of ammunition, four short-wave radio receivers, and 14 cameras were taken.

Eliot Charges Dies' Summons Of No Weight

WASHINGTON, March 11—Continuing his attacks on the Dies Committee yesterday, Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts cited the case of one Edward James Smythe, anti-Roman Catholic and pro-Nazi editor, charged by Mr. Eliot with "trying to destroy the American form of government."

Mr. Eliot said the Dies Committee subpoenaed Mr. Smythe and his correspondence in August, 1939. Mr. Smythes disregarded the subpoena. Mr. Eliot cited this as an illustration of the alleged ineffectiveness of the Dies Committee.

He quoted Mr. Dies as saying of Mr. Smythe he is "just a racketeer, operating an anti-Catholic organization in close contact with other people who specialize in anti-Jewish organizations." Mr. Eliot said Mr. Smythe's disobedience to the subpoena was not followed by any Committee action, although on July 4, 1941, Mr. Smythe wrote in an article, "Will We Ask Support of Hitler? Yes!"

In the same way, Mr. Eliot recalled that in August, 1938, Mr. Dies subpoenaed George Sylvester Viereck, who has now been convicted under the Alien Propagandist Registration Law. He likewise disregarded the Dies subpoena. According to a dispatch quoted from the New York Times of 1938, Mr. Dies said he was reliably informed that Viereck was about to sail to Germany to visit Hitler at Berchtesgaden.

Nazi Club in Turkey Raided By Police in Bomb Inquiry

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 9, Delayed (AP)—Neutral quarters reported today that Turkish police raided a German club in Istanbul March 8, purportedly searching for information in connection with the bomb explosion Feb. 24 near the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen.

[In Berlin DNB reported today that Ambassador von Papen had delayed a projected visit to Berlin because of an injury suffered in the recent Ankara bombing.]

An informed source said it was "not unlikely" that the Germans might have engineered the bombing, using young Communistic elements as their tools in an effort to upset Russo-Turkish relations.

Two Soviet subjects bound for the Russian border were taken off a train in Eastern Turkey and returned to Ankara in early stages of the investigation, and there are persistent but unconfirmed reports that two other Russians, one of them holding a diplomatic passport, are being questioned in connection with the bombing.

Further confirmation was received today that Yuvan Pavaloff, described as a Bulgarian Communist, was arrested in Istanbul after attempting to escape police by ducking into the grounds of the Soviet Consulate.

People's House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The first Turkish Halkevi, or People's House, ever opened outside Turkey, has been inaugurated here in the presence of Mr. Anthony Eden, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The opening ceremony was attended by a crowd of people, among whom a large number of young Turks studying in London were prominent. It is chiefly for these young men that the Halkevi has been established, special permission for it having been granted by the Turkish Government. The British Council has also assisted in its setting up.

In Turkey today there are about 400 Halkevleri, to be found in almost every town, village, or hamlet. They are run by the People's Party, the only party allowed to exist in Turkey, and are by many judges considered to be the finest part of Kemal Ataturk's educational legacy to his country.

While the House will serve the Turks as a club and social center, its primary purpose is to give a picture not only of a People's house but also of modern Turkey to English people. The various activities of Turkish life are displayed by means of photographs, statistics and graphs.

The Halkevi is housed in Fitzhardinge Street, W., and is almost the only house in the immediate neighborhood that has not been blitzed. It belongs to Lady Winchilsea, from whom it is rented, and has been extensively redecorated. Its particularly fine Adam ceiling was greatly admired on the opening day.

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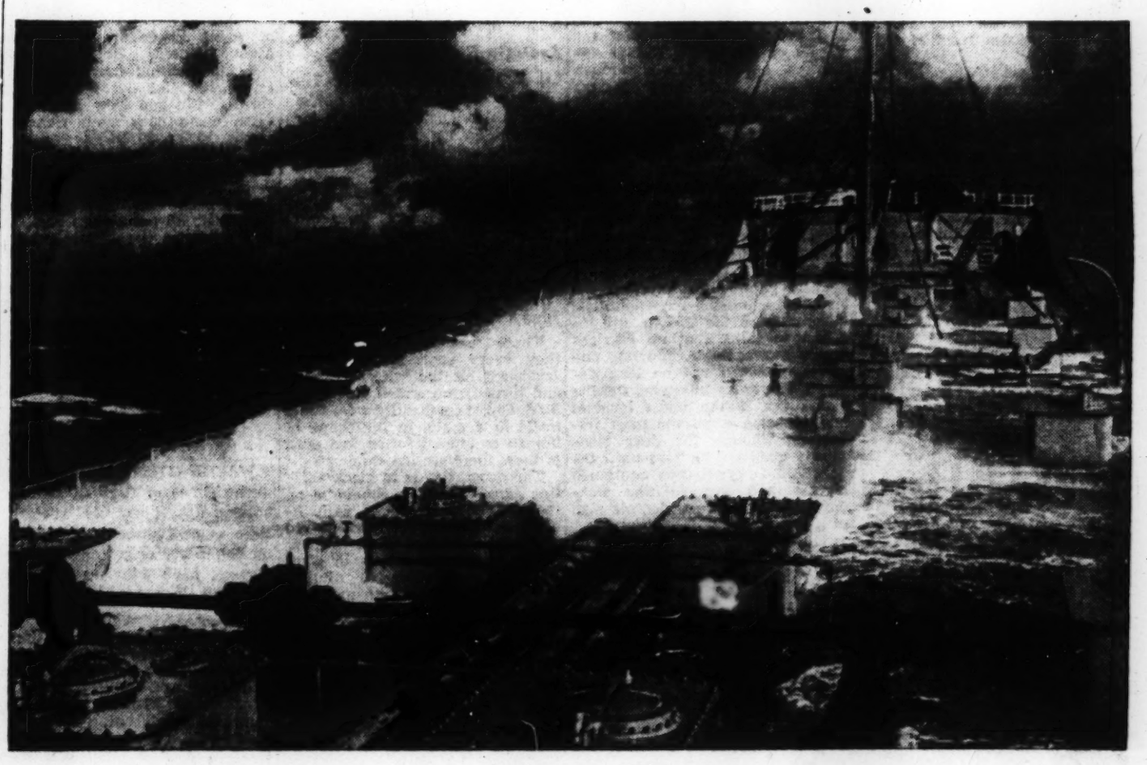

THESE are tough times for America's tanker fleet — on the stormy, sub-infested sea lanes.

But tanker men are tough, too. They know the nation *must* have petroleum to lubricate its industrial machinery, fuel the Navy, power the Air Force, and keep the mechanized Army moving.

So these American sailors stand watch with salt spray freezing on their faces — and fight their way down wave-swept catwalks — and face danger daily to bring the oil through — to you.

Think of these men and thank them, as you enjoy your oil-heated home. Think of them as you watch service station grease guns shoot added protection and extra mileage into your car.

Coastwise traffic is heavy and occasional torpedoes may find their mark. . . . But dogged, determined tanker men, backed up by Navy patrols, *will keep America's liquid life-line flowing!*

OIL IS AMMUNITION —USE IT WISELY

You can help the seamen who are fighting your fight — by economizing on fuel oil in every possible way — by dressing a little warmer and keeping your home a little cooler. Otherwise, you may find your fuel tank empty some raw, damp day this spring. *Here are some suggestions:*

1. Set your thermostat at 67° during the day and turn it down to 60° every night.
2. Turn off heat in all unused rooms, especially enclosed porches.
3. Shut all bedroom doors at night and block the cracks beneath them with rugs, etc.
4. Be sure all windows and doors are as tight as you can make them.
5. Keep all fireplace flues closed when not in use.

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Blanket 'Ceiling' on Prices, Draft for All, Mrs. R. Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—At the White House "they" are talking now about an overall ceiling on prices, profits and wages and about drafting both men and women for defense jobs.

This disclosure comes directly from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who has been known in the past to be a harbinger of what the President is thinking.

Yesterday in her newspaper column, the President's wife wrote: "We had some very interesting discussions yesterday afternoon at the White House on the subject of what the general attitude of the people should be during this war period.

"I've come to one very clear decision, namely that all of us—men in the services, and men and women at home—should be drafted and told what is the job we are to do.

"It seems to me," she added, "there should be immediately a freezing of prices, of profits, and of wages. No one can be frozen without freezing all.

"The only way I can see to get the maximum service out of our citizens is to draft us all and to tell us all where we can be most useful and where our work is needed. So long as we are left to volunteer, we are bound to waste our capacities and to do things which are not necessary."

Mrs. Roosevelt's column aroused immediate speculation in Congress, which only recently turned down a universal price-ceiling bill in favor of a patchwork measure that Leon Henderson is now endeavoring to enforce. Labor and farmers have both voiced much dissatisfaction with the present law.

Representative Albert Gore (D), of Tennessee, author of the universal price-ceiling bill, written with the help of Bernard M. Baruch, World War industry chief, let out a loud "bravo" when he heard of Mrs. Roosevelt's proposals.

Several other congressmen agreed with the President's wife that the price control law will eventually have to be changed to include profits and wages for the duration.

Mrs. Roosevelt's indorsement of a draft of men and women to work in all kinds of defense jobs brought even more pointed reaction from Congress.

Senator Albert B. Chandler (D), of Kentucky, said he was sure the American people will do what they should if their duties are explained to them by persons in authority. "They don't need to be drafted," he contended.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, warned: "If we follow the advice of Mrs. Roosevelt as expressed in her column, then we will have totalitarianism."

Through the Selective Service system the Government is already making plans to register the skills of all men up to 65. A board, made up of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Sidney Hillman, War Production Board labor chief, and Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, is drawing up a plan for complete mobilization of man power.

Volunteer registration of women with United States Employment Service offices is in the offing, and compulsory registration is being considered "as a possible future need."

Compulsory registration of women was instituted in Great Britain a year and a half after the beginning of the war in Europe.

Lewis

Continued from Page 1

come into the open, with the rejection of the Lewis appeal for a peace pact with the American Federation of Labor.

The circumstances under which this peace program was advanced alienated both Mr. Murray and William Green, A. F. of L. head, since it was made without their knowledge or advance consultation. They have, however, been cooperating in conferences with President Roosevelt.

What Mr. Lewis proposes to do is still uncertain, and some observers believe that he is carrying on tactical maneuvers, much after the fashion of prewar European diplomacy, to force concessions. Whether this will develop into an outright war remains to be seen.

Meanwhile personal incidents between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Murray have occurred. Mr. Lewis did not attend the recent C. I. O. convention at Detroit or send his successor a congratulatory telegram, while his brother, A. D. (Denny) Lewis, head of the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee, led a movement against Mr. Murray from the floor.

A complicating factor is that Mr. Murray is himself a Vice-President of the U. M. W. and is popular among the rank and file. Lewis unions have been quietly "purging" some of their officials and organizers of pro-Murray elements it is understood. Most of the officers of the U. M. W. are appointees of Mr. Lewis, though many hold their post through later rank-and-file election.

Van A. Bittner, District President of the U. M. W. in West Virginia and a veteran labor leader, has been sympathetic to the Murray faction. Mr. Murray will make a speech in West Virginia next month. Rank and file support for Mr. Murray is believed by some to be staying the hand of Mr. Lewis.

Those who have followed the tortuous behind-the-scenes political maneuvers in the C. I. O. are inclined to think that an outright break between Mr. Murray and Mr. Lewis will not be long delayed. The delay in paying the per capita tax is the latest incident and in some ways the most important. Though the dues technically need not be paid until the next C. I. O. convention, continued arrears and accumulating nonpayment would be a definite sign of a break.

The energetic Mine Workers Union meanwhile is staging an organizational drive among the coke, chemical and cosmetic industry, the construction industry (in defiance of A. F. of L. craft unions) and now in the dairy industry. It is estimated that there is a potential unorganized labor force of 1,000,000 in the coke and chemical industry alone.

Mr. Lewis has hired away some of the best C. I. O. organizers by paying them higher wages. The last C. I. O. convention passed a resolution attacking this practice.

Erection of Temporary Building Is Protested

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Demanding economy, Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois protested in the House against the erection of a huge temporary building in downtown Washington to house the Office of Government Reports headed by Lowell Mellett.

The building is under construction at Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street.

Mr. Dirksen said the building would cost $600,000—"enough to buy four good interceptor planes"—but that it would be torn down after the war. Mr. Dirksen described the expenditure as a "shame and an outrage," and said the money was enough to pay the office's present rental for 28 years.

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Antiques: Gallatin Collection of Greek Vases

Choice pieces recently acquired by Metropolitan Museum of Art put on exhibition.

New York

A collection of over 250 Greek vases dating from the 600s to the 200s, B. C., assembled by Albert Gallatin, has been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where about one half the number are arranged for temporary exhibition. This gives opportunity for viewing and studying them as a group, before they are distributed to various galleries as their differing characters indicate.

All other world-famous private collections were dispersed long ago—French, Dutch, Russian, and English. Now the last one has been acquired as a whole. The following description of it is a partial reprint from the article appearing in the Museum's Bulletin for March and written by the writer.

. . . Mr. Gallatin was 30 years in forming it, picking up choice and interesting pieces here and there during his travels in Europe or from dealers and at auctions in this country. Some vases are of first-rate quality, and their addition will considerably raise the standard of our collection. Other pieces have exceptional techniques or rare subjects or interesting inscriptions and will make excellent study material. Still others are good, average examples which duplicate more or less the material we already have; these we plan to dispose of to other institutions. That there is not a single forgery in the lot speaks well for Mr. Gallatin's flair and discrimination. . . .

The majority of the vases are Athenian, sixth and fifth century B. C., black-figured, red-figured, and white-ground; that is, they belong to the great period of Greek pottery. The series begins around the middle of the sixth century, when Athenian potters had ousted their Corinthian rivals from the world market and had become the chief producers and distributors. It ends about 150 years later, with the downfall of the Athenian Empire and the crippling of Athenian commerce. Such a long-continued popularity must have been based primarily on high standards—on the excellence of the brilliant black glaze, on the harmonious shapes, and the superbly designed decoration.

Artistic Refinement Of 2,500 Years Ago

[The shapes are a few of the practical standard ones made for daily use, and, as such, are impressive evidence of the artistic refinement to be found in common household things the Greeks used 2,500 years ago. To give them English names, there are oil jugs with narrow necks, wine jugs, water jars with handles for lifting and pouring; wide-mouthed containers for dry and liquid provisions, large bowls and a variety of capacious cups.]

There was no mass production; every vase was separately fashioned on the wheel (thrown and turned), decorated, and once-fired. Only occasionally were vases made in a mold, in the shape of human or animal forms, but even of these there are few duplicates.

The decoration is in black alkaline glaze, either in silhouette on the red-clay background with incised details, or reserved in red terra cotta against a black-glaze background with details in glaze lines, full strength or diluted. Purplish red and white are used as accessory colors, lavishly in the early examples, sparingly in later ones. . . .

The subjects have a wide range, being taken from everyday life in Athens and from the manifold tales of Greek mythology. We see athletes practicing; musicians playing their instruments; soldiers departing for battle and fighting; men dining, carousing, dancing, sacrificing; women dressing, fetching water, pouring libations; children at play. We see the Greek heroes Harakles and Theseus subduing lions, bulls, and minotaurs; the Greek gods with their attributes; gay bands of satyrs and maenads. Much that we know of Greek life and religious beliefs is brought before us in these vivid pictures. . . .

[In one case are four large lekythoi (oil jugs), each with a single figure forming a superb red pattern against a black background. On one (pictured here) the goddess Artemis is depicted, rushing through the woods, a deer by her side; she has espied a victim and is taking an arrow from her quiver to shoot it from her bow.

On another, a more sophisticated young woman steps jauntily forward, with graceful turn of head; she is evidently a musician, for she holds a plektron and a lyre, from which hangs a flute case. On the third, a youth is advancing with drawn sword, a mantle rolled around his arm, shield-fashion.]

Above these single figures, some of which are akin in spirit to the Olympia sculptures, appear subsidiary decorations in a quieter vein — a flying Nike holding tendrils, a satyr eating grapes, a Nike pouring a libation, and a pattern of palmettes and lotos.

A large krater (pictured here) also in this case is an excellent product of a mannerist school popular at this time which retained some of the archaisms of the preceding period but mingled them with new formulas. The chief scene represents a man offering a ball and a lyre to a boy. The rhythmical composition and fine spacing, the stylized draperies with radiating folds, hark back to earlier days, whereas the rendering of the features is postarchaic.

We have called attention to only a few examples. The visitor will find many others that will appeal for their rhythmical shapes and designs. Though these pictures do not give the detailed and rich renderings of later periods, they flash before us—in direct and spontaneous shorthand—the life of ancient Greece.

Gisela M. A. Richter

Metropolitan Museum of Art

On Exhibition in New York

Greek household utensils of about 2,500 years ago, now museum treasures. At left is an oil jug, 16 inches high, with mythological figure of Artemis drawing an arrow from her quiver. The figure is red clay, without glaze, surrounded by black glaze. At right is a large bowl (crater) also 16 inches high, for mixing liquids, colors same as the first. Lines of all draperies incised.

Indian Portraits

The career of an American pioneer artist who went with explorers into the little-known western United States before 1830 and 1850 is the leading article in Antiques Magazine for March. John Mix Stanley produced hundreds of canvases of Indian activities, their portraits, and landscapes in regions extending from present Idaho to the State of Washington. His story is one crowded with exploration, amazing enthusiasm and production. As a record in pigments his work is of great historical as well as artistic value.

Scouts seeking fine Massachusetts-made Colonial furniture in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick often came back with rich rewards 15 or 20 years ago—and even recently. This has been possible because Tories of the Colony were of the aristocracy, and fled from Boston in British ships taking with them all possessions possible, to the nearest "loyal" territory.

Lately, Mabel M. Swan has directed her indefatigable research to the subject of this exodus and its freight, and contributes some results of her studies to the same current magazine under the title "Furniture of the Boston Tories."

Raid Pamphlet For Big Stores

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The Office of Civilian Defense, holding department and specialty store owners directly responsible for the safety of patrons and employees, have issued a pamphlet outlining air raid protective measures.

"The problem of how to minimize danger to massed groups of people in stores during enemy air raids requires careful preparation," the 15-page illustrated pamphlet points out.

Among the specific "responsibilities" of store managements listed by OCD were these:

To provide an effective warning system, prompt blackouts with shielded emergency lights; install signs and directions to safety zones for emergency exits with trained guides for the customers; organize emergency communication systems, and provide safeguards for furnace boilers, gas tanks and inflammable stocks.

The pamphlet holds the managements responsible also for training and equipping "store defense teams" from personnel.

The first edition of 200,000 copies was prepared in collaboration with a "Retailers for Victory" committee headed by Edward N. Allen, Vice President of Sage, Allen and Company, Hartford, Conn.

Other members of the committee are George P. Gable, President, William S. Gable and Company, Altoona, Pa.; John Cogan, R. H. Macy and Company, New York; George Plant, National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York City; Harold R. Young, Washington, secretary, National Dry Goods Association, and J. McFee, Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.

Flood Relief Rushed To Danubian Areas

BERN, Switzerland, March 11 (AP)—Rescue squads were reported hastening from all near-by areas to assist in first-aid work made necessary by rising flood waters along the Danube River. Many cities and villages in Northern Bulgaria and Southern Rumania were endangered by the rising waters, and 2,000 persons were left homeless in Vadin, Bulgaria.

A dispatch from Sofia to the Milan newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia said the Rumanian City of Silistra was inundated and the surrounding country flooded over a five-mile stretch. The City of Lom, in Bulgaria, also was flooded, with the still-rising waters threatening to sweep away the dam.

At Vidin only the rooftops of the highest houses were said be above water.

From the Peace of Samoa To War's Chaos on Java

Continued from Page 1

passage from there, but will put us over if we want to risk it. At least Samoa is more than half way across the Pacific. I hate to leave our aircraft carrier. It has all modern conveniences, including the correct current for my electric razor and we suspect it is headed for some excitement, but our orders are to go to the Far East.

They stretch a rope over the roaring waters between our ships and hang a canvas bag from it. It looks like our Rubicon. We cross. Many friends wave from the carrier.

They are a grand bunch aboard the carrier, and all, from the Admiral down to our steward, seemed to enjoy having a couple of newspapermen aboard. But we find life on the destroyer equally thrilling, and the presence of strangers equally appreciated.

We live well on these tin cans. Our skipper has a taste for the niceties of life. Meals are beautifully prepared and served with real style.

Palm fringed Samoa is ahead.

January 27—An awful day of indecision. There is a chance to return to California in comfort. I argue it is our best way to the Far East since there are no certain prospects westward from Samoa.

Fortunately my companion is made of sterner stuff and makes me admit my reasons are not entirely disinterested. We watch the ship glide out of the harbor. There is no turning back now. There are no objections to Samoa itself. It is fascinating. The Navy deserves great credit for the character of its administration.

Samoa for the Samoans is one of the few official slogans that is really practiced. No white man is allowed to purchase land. The natives are truly unexploited—it is what the uninitiated expects to find in Hawaii and doesn't—a real native civilization.

Of course it can't last forever. Tin roofs are beginning to replace straw thatch on the beautifully joined native houses and they have acquired a preference for "pisupo"—anything that comes in tin cans—to native foods, but mostly life still is natural and native.

The climate is not too bad, cooler than Washington in August, but there is more humidity. A grand bunch here, too. We are at the officers' mess. There is literally no place where a stranger can either lodge or eat, but the Navy, as always, is extremely helpful and friendly.

We spend our days seeing native life. We think we have discovered standards and qualifications for different native castes—those who move occasionally to belong to the lowest ranks of native society. Those that are absolutely motionless are the highest ranks. I use my stop watch on them—the theory breaks down on careful analysis. I saw some chiefs doing really hard work, but they do spend much time just sitting on their woven mats—with reason—for there is little else to do and it is cooler.

They arranged a native dance for us—the real thing, no jazz time. On arriving, each visitor is presented with a leis to wear over our necks. Soon I was doing cartwheels and summersaults in a simulated fighting dance to the intense delight of the natives.

We acquire a deep respect for the civilian teachers, particularly Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, who have a boys school at the far end of the island and refuse evacuation. Some of the missionaries of the past built big stone churches, but little else.

The village is neat and pretty, with gorgeous flower borders around mounds on which each native home is built.

But this is not speeding our progress.

Feb. 3—Our destroyer arrives. Two officers come ashore and ask if we can pack in 10 minutes. We do. Samoa disappears in foam under our fantail. We are sorry to leave. We are headed for New Zealand.

Feb. 8—We have made it across the Pacific Ocean! It is what we bargained for when we sailed out of Pearl Harbor nearly a month ago, but we never really expected it would work out quite so well. The New Zealanders are grand people. Within 24 hours all is arranged for flying to Australia. We meet Prime Minister Peter Fraser within an hour after landing. He is an extremely intelligent man and it is good to talk with him.

Feb. 16—Off this morning by plane for Java.

Feb. 19—It looks bad. Watch a Japanese air raid on Bandoeng Airport. The Dutch fighters did their best, but cannot prevent bombers from attacking the airport.

Feb. 21—We decide to leave Java, which means personally running out on the Dutch.

It is a hard decision. They are a grand people. If there were anything in this German talk about a master race, the Dutch would be my candidate. They have made mistakes out here in the past, I have no doubt. But they are as brave and gallant a bunch with defeat staring them in the face as ever existed. No panic, no running away. Orders are for all Dutch people to stay at their posts, women and children as well as men.

It is a pretty country that they have built here, amazing in its cosmopolitan aspect — modern, neat, orderly and poised. Perhaps you can call it exploitation, but it certainly is enlightened and humane exploitation if one ever existed. Still, you can see that the natives don't care too much who wins. They would prefer the Dutch, but they haven't been trained to fight and the experts here are dubious about their behavior when the attack comes.

I am leaving them along with most others who are not Dutch. I am ashamed to leave, but I wouldn't be of much use to my paper in a Japanese concentration camp, so I am going.

I go to Priok and embark on a Malay coaster from Singapore. Last night was an agonizing one. Being on an island which you feel is going to be captured is harrowing.

I have known what it is to have bombs falling around, but I have never known anything like this. There is no real physical danger, but there is an awful feeling of being trapped with one road to escape after another being cut. Bali has gone and that end of Java is closed. The Sunda Strait was still open last night, but the Japanese are in Sumatra and may close the other end any moment.

I envy those colleagues who decide to stay for a last chance out from a south coast port. But last night was too much for me. Ingloriously I embark.

Feb. 7—Off for Melbourne on the morning plane. It is good to be back in Australia again. My one hope is there won't be any more retreats.

Canners May Build Up Supply for Normal Peak

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Canning factories and other seasonal industries will be permitted to build up their supply inventories in anticipation of peak requirements under a priorities interpretation issued through the War Production Board.

J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, said seasonal industries would not be considered as violating priorities regulations No. 1 "if they refrain from hoarding and if the deliveries which they receive for inventory are no greater and no farther in advance than those normally accepted in the normal course of business to meet anticipated requirements." Regulation No. 1 requires all producers to keep their inventories to a "practicable working minimum."

As applied to canning industries the interpretation eases restrictions on deliveries of tin plate and fabricated cans.

Cripps' Mission in India: Peace Between Factions

Continued from Page 1

fluence which Sir Stafford has had on Britain's political situation.

There is gratification at Mr. Churchill's specific mention that Sir Stafford will consult with the Commander in Chief, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, on the Military situation.

For besides the advantages of such personal contact between a Cabinet representative and the General on the spot, there is some feeling here that the Churchill-Wavell relations haven't been as smooth as they might have been.

Among other topics of animated discussion in the lobbies was—How much is the question going to be asked, "Is the British Government stalling again?"

I heard one influential Indian protesting that in his view Britain was stalling in failing to fix a definite time for the grant of Dominion Status.

But a British M. P. was telling him that if that was his view he didn't know Sir Stafford properly yet.

Dangers in Haste

The Commons on the whole was impressed with the logic of the Churchill argument about dangers in the present situation should the British Government announce their plan for India before they knew whether India as a whole would accept it.

It is recalled, for instance, the warning to Mr. Churchill in the past few days from Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the Moslem leader, that his followers would revolt if changes in India's administration threatened their minority safeguards.

Political Issue Raised

Another question was discussed. "Is Mr. Churchill conveniently pushing off to India the second biggest political power in Britain today after himself and therefore a potential rival?" This might not at first sight seem to warrant much serious attention here, but there needs to be borne in mind the fact that Ambassador John G. Winant thought it necessary to assure American officials that Mr. Churchill was not on the way out of office.

But there has been some outspoken criticism to the effect that Churchill stock has slumped appreciably. While there is no reason to suppose that the Premier has lost any appreciable amount of that great volume of public support which he has held, Sir Stafford is catching up in popular appeal.

Volunteered to Go

But Mr. Churchill told the Commons that Sir Stafford volunteered to go to India.

Moreover, I have had assurance of one who has been in close contact with Sir Stafford, that since his return from Moscow he has experienced a growing conviction that the greatest service that can be rendered to Britain now is settlement of the Indian problem, and that he (Sir Stafford) is most fitted to attempt such settlement.

The value of the Cripps mission in India may be threefold.

1. With his great success in Russia as a direct background, he may be able to dissipate perhaps finally the oldtime fear of Northwest Frontier vulnerability from Russia; or from the ancient Persian Afghan invasion route revived in shape of Hitler's ambitions. His stabilizing influence should thus affect Moslem Indians.

Backs People's Rights

2. His extraordinary legal clear-sightedness, his religious integrity, and understanding of the rights of the common people everywhere should have a strong progressive influence in the Hindu world, especially in view of his own well-bred descent.

3. His lightning success in convincing all parties in Britain of the urgency for ceaseless united effort will, it is hoped, have a counterpart in inspiring the Indian peoples to meet the new threat coming from Japan's overrunning of the easy-going and pleasure-loving populations of Malaya and Burma.

The Cripps mission, as distinct from any mere announcement of a plan from Westminster, may be viewed as complementary to what Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's visit did for India in starting Indo-Chinese co-operation both in political and military spheres.

Anti-SemitismDenied

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for Colonies, defended his Department in the House of Lords today against charges of anti-Semitism, when a debate flared up over the refusal of Palestine officials to admit Jewish refugees from Bulgaria and Rumania.

Lord Wedgwood based an attack on the Colonial Office's Palestine policy on the recent Struma incident. The Struma, a small steamer with 750 Jewish refugees aboard, was blown up in the Black Sea last month after apparently colliding with a stray mine. The refugees did not have entry papers for Palestine.

Lord Wedgwood said the Struma was so overcrowded that "anything more approaching the Black Hole of Calcutta cannot be imagined."

"The whole trouble in Palestine is that the Administration does not like Jews," he declared.

"We have had 22 years of this policy of continuous bias against the Jews."

Lord Cranborne replied that "to suggest the Administration is animated by anti-Semitic bias and, what is particularly shocking, to assert they tolerated deliberately Arab riots and even condoned the escape of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, comes very near to incitement to violence."

Palestine policy, he said, is "a genuine attempt to find an impartial solution. . . . The whole facts of the sinking of the Struma are not yet known and possibly never will be."

OCD Bowling Co-ordinator On Own Time

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, acknowledged that Jack M. Willem, of Chicago, had been appointed OCD Bowling Co-ordinator but asserted that it was "purely on a volunteer basis."

Mr. Landis wrote Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Nonessential Expenditures, that Mr. Willem had been appointed last Feb. 17, by John B. Kelly, head of the OCD Physical Fitness Division, and "he has not nor will he be entitled to receive a nickel from the Federal Government."

Senator Byrd has inquired as to Mr. Willem's status and indicated immediately that he did not think Mr. Landis' reply was entirely satisfactory.

"I think that you entirely miss the point which I endeavored to make in my former letter," Senator Byrd wrote Mr. Landis, "and that is, that dancing, bowling, track running, and other physical activities, while all right in their place, should not be the functions of the Office of Civilian Defense."

Mr. Landis said that Mr. Willem was spending his own money and time trying to increase bowling facilities for industrial workers and observed:

"Although this is one of the activities that belongs to the Physical Fitness Division which is on the point of transfer to another agency, it is one that I personally believe is distinctly worthwhile."

Senator Byrd replied that he felt Mr. Willem's appointment made it possible for bowling alley operators and equipment manufacturers "to exploit the enormous advertising value incident to recognizing such an activity as part of the defense program."

'Work or Fight' Slogan Attacked

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 11 (AP)—Those who won't work aren't good enough to serve in the Army, Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear declared today.

"I do not appreciate—nor does any soldier—the remarks we sometimes read when there is a strike: 'Make them work or fight,'" the Second Army's commander said.

"The individual who is unwilling to work we don't want picked up and sent to us to join combat troops. He isn't good enough. We don't want his spirit, and we don't want his presence."

An aide said the General's remarks—in a speech to the Cleveland Advertising Club—should not be interpreted as "passing judgment upon strikes in general," but rather as an expression of resentment against the "work or fight" slogan as derogatory to the Army.

"If you want to discipline and make useful those who have refused to work faithfully with the team, let labor battalions be formed for them," General Lear added. "Let such men be given the job of building the highway to Alaska, of being put to work in Labrador, in Greenland.

"Draft them, yes; but our society of men being trained to fight for this country is not a reform school."

General Lear declared civilian ability to withstand the pressure of enemy propaganda "has an influence on the Army just as it has on all civilian life in this period."

La Guardia Backs Efforts For Foreign Trade Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11 — Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia had today thrown his weight behind efforts to obtain legislative authority for New York City to continue to operate a foreign trade zone. The Mayor asked the City Council yesterday to endorse a bill at Albany that would permit the city to operate such a zone anywhere within the city limits.

All the space at the foreign trade zone on Staten Island was taken over by the War Department recently. The legislation sought necessitates an amendment to the city's administrative code authorizing the city to appeal to the Federal board established in 1919 for an alternate location for its foreign trade zone.

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MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

Will United Nations or Hitler Strike First in Spring? Canadian General Declares Allies Plan Offensive

By a Military Correspondent
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The present hour is one in which great military events are clearly in the making. Both sides are preparing for climactic actions as spring draws near.

But where will the blow fall?

And who will strike first?

Will the Nazis launch their long-heralded drive for the oil of the Caucasus and Iran?

Will the United Nations strike in force at Europe?

Will the United Nations, perhaps aided by Russia, open a counter-offensive against the fast-moving Japanese in the Far East?

The next few days or weeks may provide the answer to one or all of these questions.

Hitler Plans Blow

Each day brings more evidence that a powerful blow is being prepared for some part of the world by Adolf Hitler. All available man power in Germany is being mobilized and strong demands for men and materials are being made on the occupied countries and vassal states.

[The Associated Press reported today that the Nazis had called upon Italy, Slovakia, and Hungary for 2,600,000 fresh troops to bolster the German spring offensive and fill the gaps made by nine months of heavy losses in Russia.]

Five courses of action are believed open to Hitler:

1. He can open a new "grand offensive" all along the Russian front in an effort to gain a definite decision over the Soviets.

2. He can drive through the Ukraine and the Crimea in an "all out" reach for the oil fields of the Middle East.

3. He can attempt to press on in force from Libya to Egypt and the Suez Canal.

[According to an Associated Press report, the Nazis are massing 40,000 parachute troops in Crete to be dropped in the rear of the British Eighth Army in Libya and possibly in Alexandria, Cairo, and along the Canal itself.

Another Associated Press dispatch, this one from London, said that Marshal Erwin Rommel, commander of the German forces in Libya, is believed to have gone to Hitler's headquarters in Russia to confer with the Führer.]

4. He can attack Sweden and attempt to outflank the Soviets from the north. George Gibson, former Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, told the Anglo-Swedish Society in London March 10 that he believes Hitler will invade Sweden within six months.

5. He can launch a frontal assault on the British Isles, with an accompanying drive on Iceland, the Canary Islands, and other key points in the Atlantic supply lanes.

Possible Allied Moves

The problem of the United Nations is to prevent Hitler from succeeding in any of these steps.

The best way to do this, it would appear, is to strike first.

Thus these possibilities are open to the Allies in Europe:

1. An attack in force on the west coast of Europe.

2. An attack in force against Italy from the Mediterranean.

3. Simultaneous blows by sea, land, and air power at perhaps a half dozen different spots in Europe, with the eventual aim of converging them all into one major offensive.

4. An aerial offensive against Germany's war industries on a greater scale than anything yet conceived.

[Italian newspapers are discussing the possibility of a United States-British offensive against Italy, the Rome correspondent of the Stockholm Tidingen reported.]

Two Essential Moves

In the Far East swift moving events have made it incumbent upon the United Nations to do two things:

1. Halt the Japanese in northern Australia or before they land there in force.

2. Open a wide-scale counter-offensive against Japan's thinly strung lines of communication or against Japan proper.

The course of action in the Far East that appeals most to the layman's imagination is an attack on Japan proper.

One possibility, in this connection, is a furious aerial offensive against Japan's war industries and vulnerable cities. In such an action Russia might join with the United Nations, although this might be contingent on the opening of a second front in Europe first.

The Japanese, once they have consolidated their far-flung conquests, may move in one of three directions, perhaps in all three:

1. They can seek to press on to India in the hope of joining forces with Hitler driving through from the west.

2. They can seek to overrun Australia.

3. They can attack Siberia in a great pincers movement with Germany against Russia, seeking at the same time to forestall the use of Vladivostok as an Allied base.

Must Prevent Juncture

The essential task of the United Nations as the climactical hour approaches, it would seem, is to prevent Germany and Japan from making juncture in the Middle East.

This, then, is the war picture in broad outline as the ides of March make their appearance.

Basically, both sides are fighting for time—time to make themselves stronger—to insure themselves of ultimate success.

And time fights only for the side which uses it to the best advantage.

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Leighton McCarthy Lt. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton

General McNaughton, commander of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Britain, shown leaving the White House after discussing United States and Canadian strategy with President Roosevelt. He is accompanied by the Canadian Minister to Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Canada's veteran Army leader in Great Britain—Lieut. Gen. A. G. McNaughton — concluded three days of important conferences here today confident over prospects for a new offensive against Hitler in Europe.

"None of us think we can win the war by sitting on our heels," the commander of the Canadian Expeditionary Force told reporters yesterday in summing up conferences with President Roosevelt, War Shipping Administrator Emory S. Land, and British and American Army and Navy officers.

Asked specifically whether he talked with the President about a possible offensive in Europe, the General, who came here at Mr. Roosevelt's invitation, said he could not say definitely, but added:

Building for Attack

"I have never done anything else but talk that. I believe in it. Canada believes in it, too. It must be obvious, even to our enemies, that we are building up our forces so that one of these days—when the time is ripe—we will put something sharp into the belly of the Hun."

This statement, coupled with the remark that he never before had such a "heartening experience" as during his brief stay in Washington, led observers to believe the United Nations might not delay much longer some offensive stroke against Germany.

General McNaughton said he would take back to his troops in England a "feeling of very much increased confidence."

Asked when an Allied offensive against the European continent might be practicable, he replied: "That is not for me to answer, out we've got a group of people whose minds are on the problem and no effort will be let slip."

Hitler Raid Possible

General McNaughton at the same time said it was quite possible that Hitler might try a spring invasion of Britain even though engaged with Russia on the east, and added: "That would be one of the most dangerous things that could happen to us and we've got to be on the alert against it at all times."

Asserting Canada never had lost its intention of training its troops for offensive action in Europe, General McNaughton said the Canadian Expeditionary Force in England now comprised three infantry divisions, an armored division, an Army tank brigade, and corps, communications, and base units. He said there has been a steady flow of Canadian troops to Britain with shipping space the only "limiting factor."

Asked whether American troops in England would be "integrated" with the Canadians who have been there much longer, the General said that American observers had long been "welcome visitors" at Canadian training headquarters and "no doubt will consider some of our points and reject others."

Australian Airmen Bomb Japanese on New Guinea

Continued from Page 1

said seven ships—one of them perhaps a cruiser—were hard hit in the smashing assault March 10 on the Japanese-held harbor of Salamaua.

Later dispatches said two more ships were believed to have been damaged, and two originally listed as sinking were declared definitely to have sunk.

The onslaught was described in the communiqué as "one of the heaviest aerial attacks so far launched in the New Guinea area."

It said "direct hits were scored upon a warship which was either a cruiser or a large destroyer" and added: "When the aircraft left the target area one ship was burned out and three others were on fire. Two of them were sinking and one was being beached."

The Sydney Sun reported that at least one of the ships—an 8,000-ton transport—was sunk. Other reports said six direct hits with heavy bombs were scored on another of the vessels.

The Sun reported that RAAF pilots dived to 400 feet for the machine-gunning, bombing onslaught from which all planes were said to have returned safely.

Waves of RAAF planes made the attacks, principally at Salamaua, which appears to have become a main assembly point for the forces which Australia expects the Japanese to throw at it with the least possible delay.

Offensive fighting has become the watchword not only of Australia's air forces but of its land forces also, in order to smash the enemy's accumulating strength on the stepping-stone islands off the continental mainland and delay the invasion thrust.

Reconnaissance has shown the Japanese to be working swiftly to transform Salamaua and the other occupied New Guinea harbors, Lae and Finschhafen, into supply depots behind what some Australians predict will be a scatter-blow invasion strategy—an attempt to open up many fronts in undeveloped, thinly populated Northern Australia by sending in large forces at several widely separated points.

The first RAAF wave struck at Salamaua just before noon, the Air Ministry said, and attacked a Japanese cruiser despite a thick wall of antiaircraft fire. The effect of that attack has not yet been determined.

A few minutes later, the communiqué added, another RAF wave went over, setting two ships afire, leaving another "large ship" burning, and scoring several direct hits on a warship.

The burning transport subsequently sank, apparently, since only an oil patch was sighted later where it had been.

Another raid on shipping, of still undetermined effect, was made at Hanisch Harbor, near Finschhafen, shortly after the Japanese landed there.

Australian raiders also smashed at Japanese airdromes on New Guinea—only 45 minutes by fighter plane from the mainland—and set fire to a moored four-engined Japanese flying boat off New Britain.

Japanese airblows on Buna, Australian-held port on the New Guinea coast below Salamaua, were believed to have inflicted only inconsequential damage.

War Minister Francis Forde announced that offensive action had been made the keynote of instructions to the Australian Army, declaring "there should be no more talk of withdrawals."

Mr. Forde said the services of Maj. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, who commanded the Australian Imperial Force in Malaya and has strongly urged offensive tactics, were being utilized in advising the home defenders how to counter Japanese tactics.

It was announced officially that part of the Australian Volunteer Defense Corps, made up mostly of veterans of the last war, was being trained in guerrilla warfare.

Mr. Forde announced that Maj. Irvine Andrews, who won the Victoria Cross at Dunkirk, was directing the Corps.

The need for an offensive spirit also was stressed by Lieut. Gen. Vernon Sturdee, Chief of the General Staff. In a message to his troops he declared that Australia's enemies "are not bound by sporting methods and the spirit of fair play. If they adopt the gangster code, we must do likewise to succeed."

"Let us root out all defeatist tendencies," he added. "We now are in a position where, if attacked, we cannot withdraw even if we wished to. The continued security of Australia rests with us, and the price we are prepared to pay for security cannot be too high.

Dutch East Indies:

Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Dutch East Indies, declared today in Melbourne, Australia, that about 3,000 Australian troops probably still were fighting in the mountain country east and west of Bandoeng, Japanese-occupied military capital of Java.

Dr. van Mook said Australian, British, and United States troops in Java, which numbered about 5,000 in all, were grouped together at first for convenience, but that the forces carrying on the fight in the unoccupied portions of the island now are functioning independently, under orders not to obey any commands coming from authorities who have fallen into Japanese hands.

"As far as I know, fighting is going on in three places in Java: west and east of Bandoeng and in Eastern Java," he said. "Similar fighting is going on in almost all the other islands. Most of Sumatra still is unoccupied, even the central part."

After a conference with Prime Minister John Curtin at Canberra, Dr. van Mook announced that he and other Dutch officials who escaped from Java will leave for Washington and London, where most of them will join the Dutch Administration.

The Dutch also will carry on from Australia. The group of officials will meet in Melbourne March 14 to allocate posts for organizing resistance here on a regular footing.

Port Moresby on the Gulf of Papua in New Guinea was raided for the third day in succession, with 12 Japanese bombers taking part, the Australian Radio reported.

Japanese Imperial headquarters said that the Japanese had captured 93,000 troops, including 2,000 commissioned officers, in the invasion of the Netherlands East Indies, as well as vast stores of weapons and supplies.

Of the prisoners, it said, 60,000 were regular troops captured on Java and 18,000 on other islands of the Archipelago. The remaining 15,000, it said, were volunteer fighters.

This was a considerable scaling down of previous Japanese figures which had said 93,000 Dutch soldiers and 5,000 United States and British Empire troops had been taken captive on Java alone.

Domei previously had reported that Lieut. Gen. Hein ter Poorten, commander of the Dutch forces, had issued orders for the complete disarming of all Netherlands troops in Java.

The Imperial Headquarters tabulation listed this booty:

Warplanes: 152 captured, including 24 bombers and 55 fighters; tanks and armored cars, 367; cannon, 732; machine guns, 1,569, mostly antiaircraft weapons; rifles, 97,384.

Burma:

The withdrawal of British troops from the Southern Burma trap left the Japanese in possession today of the great Irrawaddy Delta which bulges 100 miles into the Andaman Sea and extends 160 miles from the Gulf of Martaban to the Bay of Bengal.

Its ports, Rangoon and Bassein, are open to the Japanese Navy, and it seemed likely that Japan's next sea move might be directed against the harbor of Akyab, close to the frontier of Bengal Province, India, and the Chittagong Coast.

Japanese submarines as early as January lurked off the Irrawaddy Delta in wait for shipments of supplies sent via Rangoon and the Burma Road to China.

Depending upon motor couriers for reports from the land war front, military circles said the exact situation in the south was uncertain, and was changing hourly.

It can be said now that Rangoon, always regarded as a probable loss because of its exposed position, might have held out longer, if some of the best Imperial battalions had not been depleted seriously in the disastrous struggle between the Bilin and Sittang Rivers in mid-February.

Chinese sources said the repeated defeats in Burma could have been stopped earlier if Chinese forces had been sent into action sooner on the actual Burma battlefront.

Instead, these sources said, thousands of crack Chinese veterans were immobilized on the Thailand and Indo-China frontier by Japanese who were just active enough to keep the Chinese from being moved south to the defense of Rangoon.

More experienced than most of the Imperial troops in Burma, schooled against the favorite tricks of the invaders, Chinese troops now are regarded as taking their full share in the Allied defense under Lieut. Gen. H. R. L. G. Alexander, new British commander on the Burma Front.

It was reported reliably that Chinese troops will be supported by large numbers of American warplanes. Preparations to this end are reported being worked out by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, newly appointed Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Overwhelming successes over Japanese planes by the relative handful of American volunteer group pilots in China and Burma give one of the brightest rays of hope for the future.

Unofficially, the Japanese were reported to have reached the vicinity of a village 16 miles south of Toungoon, more than a third of the way from Rangoon to Mandalay on the eastern branch of the Burma Road.

The Japanese also were said to have contacted rebellious bands along the Irrawaddy River for an attempt against Prome, a third of the way from Rangoon toward the Indian border.

Although anxious about the Chinese on their right flank, the Japanese apparently are preparing to assault British positions before Toungoon or Prome.

Behind this line, Mandalay obviously must be on the Japanese schedule, for it is the pivot of the Burma defense.

Philippines:

The War Department reported today that the situation in Bataan, where Gen. Douglas MacArthur faces superior Japanese forces, apparently has been stabilized temporarily, with neither air nor ground activity in the last 24 hours.

Plea to Japanese Red Cross

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—The British Red Cross cabled an appeal to the Japanese Red Cross through international headquarters at Geneva today, seeking assurances that additional atrocities, such as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden reported yesterday, will not be committed against prisoners of war at Hong Kong.

The message carried a personal appeal to Prince Shimazu, head of the Prisoners of War Relief Section of the Japanese Red Cross, to "take every possible step" to give the Hong Kong captives Red Cross protection "and to ensure that such treatment does not occur in the future."

Mirroring the British public's anger over Japanese atrocities in Hong Kong, London newspapers unanimously demanded redoubled efforts to achieve victory. The demands resulted from Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's report to the House of Commons yesterday that the Japanese had inflicted cruelties upon prisoners at Hong Kong, had bound 50 officers and men and bayoneted them, and had assaulted both Asiatic and European women.

The Daily Mail said editorially: "The Japanese have performed prodigies because we were unprepared," it said. "Give our forces a fighting chance and they can smash this menace."

The Daily Mirror asked: "Is not the pitiful message from the slaughtered victims of Hong Kong audibly this:

"'Stop talking, muddling, and playing. Throw yourselves into the struggle with desperate and incessant resolve. Revenge us with your deeds, not your words and sympathy!"

Argentina Acts

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 11 (AP)—Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu conferred with the Japanese Ambassador yesterday concerning Argentine efforts to investigate British complaints of ill treatment accorded war prisoners at Hong Kong, Foreign Office sources said.

Argentina, as the representative of Britain and Canada in the Far East, already has made representations to Tokyo and is seeking to have an Argentine designated as observer in Hong Kong.

Informed sources said that Argentina had asked permission of Japan for a British ship to carry food and medical supplies to Hong Kong and Singapore.

Navy Fliers Drift 34 Days on Raft

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., March 11 (AP)—The pride of the United States Navy was exemplified by three of its fliers who survived 34 days of storms, traveling at least 1,000 miles, in the South Seas while clinging on a tiny raft.

Gene Aldrich, radioman of Sikeston, Mo.; Harold Dixon, La Mesa, Calif., and Anthony J. Pastula, Youngstown, Ohio, experienced severe hardships before they finally staggered ashore on a small island.

"We decided when we came ashore we would try to march and, if the island was Japanese, they would not find us crawling up to them," Dixon related. "But we could not straighten up.

"The next morning, island natives on beach patrol saw us, gave us kernels of coconuts and sent for help. They carried us to the Governor's house.

"These boys showed plenty of stuff all the way through."

President Gets Tiny Mayflower Model

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt has a new ship model, a tiny reproduction of the Mayflower made from a piece of wood from the original vessel which brought the Pilgrims to the New World.

Proudly displaying it to reporters, he said that it had been brought to him by John G. Winant, American Ambassador to England, and that it had been sent by Brenden Bracken who came here as Winston Churchill's Secretary and now heads the Ministry of Information in London.

The wood from which the model was made came from an old barn in England built from ship's timbers, the President explained, and it was established almost with certainty that the timbers were from the Mayflower.

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Drive for Veto Right on Riders Is Forced by Farm Bloc Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—The Senate is going to have an opportunity to express its views on the so-called "item veto." The drive for the reform is nonpartisan and President Roosevelt is co-operating with one of the strongest Republicans, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan. Senator Vandenberg has been backing the proposal since 1936, and constitutional students have advocated it long before that.

At present, the President may veto a whole bill but not part of a bill, so that if what is known as a "rider" of extraneous legislation is tacked on to one of the big appropriation bills it practically nullifies the President's constitutional veto power, since it would be unthinkable to hold back these appropriations. This is particularly true of war appropriations.

The matter has suddenly become acute from threats of the more extreme Farm Bloc leaders to put a rider on the recent $32,000,000,000 supplemental army appropriation requiring parity prices for the surplus farm goods now held by the Government. Mr. Roosevelt opposes the farm bloc goal and attacked the rider proposal as a legislative indecency. Since that time there have been efforts to place an amendment abolishing the 40-hour week on the second war powers bill, which was defeated in the House, and there are new threats of a parity-price "rider" on the farm appropriation bill.

Senator Vandenberg yesterday made public parts of a letter from Mr. Roosevelt, in answer to one of his own. The President urged the "item veto" and said many States have it, including New York. He said he did not believe a constitutional amendment necessary.

"I think the other method is constitutional," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "whereby the Legislative branch of the Government can pass legislation with the item veto power in it. The whole process could, it seems to me, be tested out by inserting a simple clause in the appropriation bill and applying only to that bill. This, at least, would get the matter before the Senate, and I think I am right in saying that an amendment of ths kind to an appropriation could be brought up on the floor at the time the bill was pending."

Reinforced by this powerful ally, Senator Vandenberg said he would offer an amendment to the independent offices appropriation bill to give the President such power. He was gratified by the promise of Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana to hold hearings on another bill proposing a constitutional amendment to effect the reform. In this way Senator Vandenberg proposes to move on two fronts.

Nelson Warns of Public Wrath If Production Isn't Doubled

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The nation's war industries were told today that they were operating at only 50 per cent of capacity, although "face-to-face with an enemy determined to destroy us."

Bespeaking a determined public demand for faster "production, and no fooling," Donald M. Nelson placed the blame for the current output lag on these main causes:

Reluctance to increase the number of shifts.

Lack of imagination in meeting production problems.

The issue of extra pay for holidays and Sundays.

Faulty flow of materials.

Time required to train new men.

Shortages of certain specialized facilities.

The War Production Chief, in a radio address to the country last night, voiced his belief that these difficulties could be overcome by Government, labor, and management working together in concerted effort.

"If all our equipment now involved in war production were used 24 hours a day, seven days a week," he declared, "we would practically double the man-hours being put into military production."

Proved by Tokyo Radio

By a coincidence, the enemy helped emphasize Mr. Nelson's urgent words. Before he spoke, the Tokyo radio staked Nippon's hopes of ultimate victory on her ability to outdo both the United States and Britain in the battle of production.

In his survey of the present production situation, Mr. Nelson said that no single group was responsible. "Name-calling won't help," he cautioned. "Such stuff is distracting. It takes the eye off the sight when it should at all times be on the target."

Nevertheless, he told labor and management that they were getting their "last chance" to deliver the goods.

"Let's be perfectly frank," he said, "neither management nor labor in plants working on war orders, nor management and labor together in those plants, could survive the public wrath should that wrath be turned against them, nor could we here on the War Production Board."

The public, he continued, was determined to get production and would not waver in that determination until it got production one way or the other.

Only One Other Way

"There is, however, but one other way than the one we follow now. That is the way of our enemies. That is the way of bondage. . . . But our enemies are using this method and . . . they have brought production to a high peak. We face the absolute necessity of matching that production and surpassing it. . . .

"When I say we can increase production substantially by greater use of existing machinery, I am thinking of the 20 per cent of war plants operating only five or five and one-half days a week. I am thinking of the many plants closed Sundays. I have in mind the second shifts using only 40 per cent of plant capacity and the third shifts using only 20 per cent. This, as you can readily understand, means that thousands of machines needed for war production now stand idle part or all of every week end and from eight to 16 hours every weekday.

"Let me be even more specific. . . . There are, for example, 31 aircraft engine and propeller plants. If the facilities of all were utilized to the same extent as the three with the best records, we could increase production immediately in these plants by at least 25 per cent.

"Take the 153 plants manufacturing machine tools. If all were operating at the same level of utilization as the top three, we could increase machine tool output 45 per cent immediately."

Axis Bombers Train For South America?

LONDON, March 11 (AP) — A reliable British source declared that, according to information reaching London, former fliers of German and Italian airlines in South America now are manning approximately 150 bombing planes in which they are receiving special training in Western France.

He said it was his informants' belief that these crews are being prepared for an eventual attack on South America and on South Atlantic shipping from beses in West Africa.

Letter Writer Glad to Help

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 11 (AP)—Herbert R. Kline, Jr., is just a small cog in the huge defense industry but his words have been used by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman, to characterize the spirit of America's all-out drive for increased armament production.

"I never dreamed the letter would get beyond the lesser officials," Mr. Kline, young chemist at the Weldon Springs TNT plant, said today. "But if it will help keep things going—speed up work on the production line—I'm glad I wrote it."

Mr. Nelson, urging a 24-hour, 7-day week in his defense production address last night, read a letter from the youth and asserted:

'My fellow Americans, I have taken that boy's words to heart. I hope all you, particularly all of you in war production industries will do the same."

Mr. Kline wrote that he usually got drowsy on the night shift but after Mr. Nelson asserted a week ago that although it was up to the men at the front to do the fighting it was up to the men on the production lines to furnish them supplies, "I never once got sleepy.

"I have registered for the draft, but no matter whether I'm called to the colors or stay on the job, I shall always remember your speech and how I felt it was up to me to keep things going," the letter concluded.

IF YOU REALLY WANT TO MAKE A HIT TAKE HER TO SEE THE NEW M-G-M MUSICAL "I MARRIED AN ANGEL" STARRING JEANETTE MacDONALD AND NELSON EDDY—COMING SOON!
M.G.M. STUDIOS, CULVER CITY, CALIF.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) Children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

A LETTER FROM HOME — Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in America and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M,Y.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BELLE STARR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional ganster motif.—M. Y.

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT—Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M. Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE—Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril.—M, Y.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA—Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who become involved with gangsters. —M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY— Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster, who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him. —M, Y.

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightment.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HONKY TONK—An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar patten about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE—One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing. —M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year, is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cherry British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.— M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.— M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LE ROI — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the authors' ridicule and satire.—M.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOE DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor." —M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of who decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JANUARY 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing. M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING—From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Okie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertained who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a disatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a ski instructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. —M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing tale about a lady pundit married to a laconic sports columnist. Romantic slapstick. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity. —M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

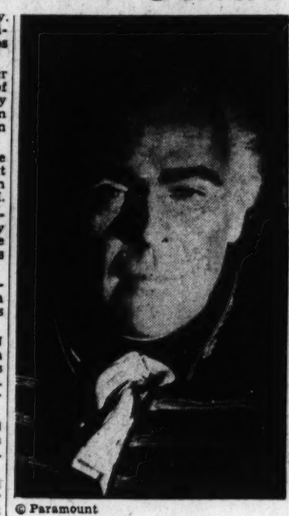
Recent Releases

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks are the business of some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Except for some tasteless humor, it is ship-shape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of an original horror-story idea.—M.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior, who summons other American heroes out of history to help the young man clear himself of charges brought by crooked politicians. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is an unusual and stimulating comedy, with high intentions.—M, Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband who finds that working in his father-in-law's office produces its share of crises.—M, Y.



© Paramount

Brian Donlevy

As Andrew Jackson in "The Remarkable Andrew."

Today's Woman

Small Mirrors Here and There Give Unsuspected Charm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is surprising what a difference small mirrors here and there can make in giving life and charm to dark corners in your one-and-only house. Either you may buy them inexpensively or you may, as I did, fall "heir" to them. If the latter, you are fortunate.

If you break a large mirror, don't cry over the broken glass. Pick up the larger pieces, put on your hat (one that makes you look as though you had just come into a fortune), and hie yourself away to your neighborhood picture framer to get him to cut the pieces into symmetrical shapes. This he will do for only a few cents. His price is higher for putting a hole in a piece of mirror; for this he may charge 25 cents.

I had this happen to me! My large mirror, about 27" x 31", had hung serenely on the wall for years, reflecting all possible beauty; but one "sad" day the worn cord broke. Down fell the mirror and "great was the fall thereof." Through my tears I picked up the pieces, mourning the loss of my lovely mirror.

Gradually, however, I came to see that something might be salvaged from the wreckage. The larger pieces were cut into symmetrical shapes, according to their size. A trip to the five-and-ten-cent store yielded a transparent adhesive tape which made the edges safe without in any way detracting from the appearance.

A survey of the results shows that many drab spots have been brightened by reflected light. On a hanging shelf a mirror gives a cheerful background to small plants; tiny mirrors behind the ivy wall brackets, in the same manner, seem to add life and vigor to the plants they hold. A bookcase that stands between two windows has one shelf mirror-lined, making an ideal light for close-view makeup. Another piece of glass serves a useful purpose in the bathroom. It is placed at a proper angle, so that when the door of the bathroom cabinet is swung in various directions "milady" can plainly see all sides of her head while dressing her hair.

Oh yes, about replacing the large mirror! Well, I saved the frame and took it to a dealer who furnishes mirrors for the building trade. I knew how to judge the thickness of a mirror. If a pencil point is placed on the glass the distance between the point and its reflection is the thickness. His glass measured up. Like Wee Willie with the button to which he asked "only" that a shirt be sewed, I persuaded the dealer to furnish me a good plate-glass mirror and put it into my frame. All this he did for about one-third the cost of a similar framed mirror.

E. H.

Wash-Day Aid

For those who like useful gadgets, the new Hide-a-way Laundry rack that keeps your lingerie, hosiery, pajamas, and even baby's apparel in fine shape is proving a boon. It is not stiff and unyielding like the old wooden racks, and you can fold it and stow it out of sight in a jiffy. Made of rust-proof and stainless steel wire, this convenient little dryer weighs only three pounds, while it will hang 35 pounds. You can hang it in the bathroom, kitchen, closet, or on the porch without marring the walls, or fold it up and tote it down to the beach house or camp to do yeoman duty for wet bathing suits and towels. Give one to the bride. It will keep her lovely trousseau things looking like themselves.

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Today's Woman

Good Taste And Thrift Must Combine

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In these days when everyone is called on to do not only his bit, but his utmost, to back up our men in the land, sea, and air forces, further comforts and luxuries for those not under arms are given little thought by most Americans. True as this is, those of us who are still following usual routines have our own morale to maintain. Potent aids to that end are wise economies in all necessary expenditures and a cheerful confidence that right and work and fight will win.

Those remarks are not a sermonette, but may help you as a reader, and me as a writer, to start on common ground in thinking about home furnshings as a present, practical matter. Factories have made, and stores offer, a great range of choice in furniture, lamps, carpets, rugs, curtain and drapery material, table linen, china and glass ware. Homes everywhere must carry on, and purchases of all these things are likely to be made in even greater totals than last year, for able-bodied millions who are not training for war are working at high wages in factories to supply those men with arms and machines.

Suitable Anywhere

There are now two classes of buyers, those who earn more than they have in the recent past, and those whose incomes have not increased, and who have to pay higher taxes and higher costs for everything they buy. The increased ability to buy that has come to millions brings responsibilities for exercise of thrift and good taste.

The three views of living rooms pictured here show examples both of good taste and of economy in different degrees, as found in three California homes. They would be equally attractive and suitable in all parts of the country, for in each one is a fireplace as the focus to the arrangement.

For an informal and modest home center, the lower group obviously calls for the least expenditure, though it provides a satisfying air of comfort and hospitality. It gives an impression that the hosts and guests have just left for dinner in another room.

The furniture is hard wood in sand color, covered with sage-green fabric, and the broad-loom carpet is toned. End walls are covered with grass cloth; all woodwork, including the ceiling, matches the furniture in finish.

This is known in Los Angeles as Monterey style. In other sections of the country it may not be available, but dealers are likely to have designs of similar informal character. Readers who form a complete mental picture of this attractive fireside group will be impressed with the effective association of quiet colors selected in planning it.

Wide Range of Colors

The interior decorator, whether professional or housewife, finds an astonishing variety of colors available, compared with the few there were to choose from 50 or 60 years ago. A textile manufacturers' color card on my desk shows samples of fabric dyed in 192 different classified tints, tones and shades. A man in the dye business told me recently that more varieties are listed in black than in any other group. Such developments of the dye industry make the color description of a modern interior very difficult, there are so many in-between, unnamed colors. Our grandparents had so few colors available that a score of names, familiar to everybody, would tell the whole color story for a bedroom or parlor.

The best way to explain the three arrangements here is to mention the colors as like certain familiar things; or else lighter, or darker; and say why they should look well together, in each case. The same combinations could give similar satisfaction in any room, whether the furnishings were more expensive, or less so.

Carefully Combined

The general light and restful effect of the scheme used in the living room with timbered ceiling comes from tones of two colors, green and tan. If little sunlight enters, that is good reason for having the furnishings light, and especially the high ceiling. So furniture wood is the color of sand, or fresh straw, as are the ceiling and side walls. Being in a warm climate, sage green for upholstery introduces coolness and adds interest by its subdued contrast. The broad-loom carpet, plain, grayed-green, a shade or two darker than on the seats, brings about a balance of color quantity without monotony.

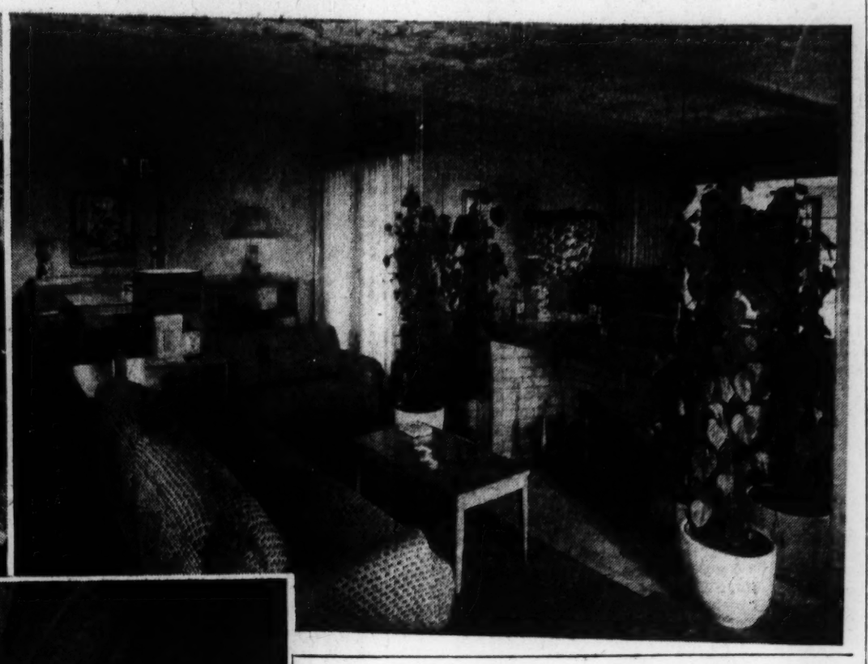
Grass-cloth on the end walls, one of which is seen, has a strong, coarse weave in natural mixed tints of straw and sage green, the prevalent tones elsewhere. However, these being the dominating ones, there should be small amounts of strong hues to give animation to this interior. These accents are obtained by having the two small lamp bases deep blue, and the large one dark red, with the edges of the shades to match. These colors are found in the lacquered tray over the fireplace, which is decorated with blue flowers and foliage; some of the same are in the portrait on the end wall. This, and the tray, introduce pattern into a composition that is otherwise unbroken areas. A figured linen hanging also contributes liveliness, its lighter area patterned with staccato notes of figures in terra cotta and black.

Not quite so informal, but still modest and inexpensive, are furnishings shown at the left in the group. Here also the maple furniture is simple, but designs follow early forms found in Pennsylvania, and in New England. The wood is honey-colored and coverings take their colors from mixed tones in the rug. This copies the texture of old-time home-woven ones, but is far more durable than those. Walls painted a soft grayed-green tint, and woodwork white, with a slight tinge of the same tone, give a cool background. To add cheerful pattern, the sofa is covered with fabric printed in light browns and greens on a rust-colored ground.

Simplicity in Design

The interior at the top right offers suggestions that delight many who are fond of simplicity in design, very little pattern, and masses of few subdued colors rather than repeated designs, each of several colors. Dominant here is the sectional sofa arranged at a right angle before the fireplace and covered with novelty-weave fabric in beige and chartreuse. The blond furniture here is the same style and tone as in the dining room, seen at left rear; from the picture there, colors were picked up that were used in the ceiling decoration of the living room.

In these three rooms are found as many different degrees of expense and examples of taste. Living rooms in many homes are smaller rooms than these, in which cases fewer and less bulky things need to be chosen. Upholstered pieces are always costly, compared with those without fabrics, but the seats in the lower picture look to be as inexpensive as can be, with desired comfort. The luxury of such sofas as are in the top views is likely to make their type the choice of many families, who will reckon their generous and spacious ease well worth their price as a long-term investment.



The Mott Studios, Los Angeles

Three California living rooms, showing different styles of furniture now in vogue in the West. Top left: Pennsylvania Dutch, which has caught on in the West as in the East, is a practical type of furnishing for a moderately formal room. Top right: Modern-style, a favorite in California homes. Lower: Monterey furniture is the choice for this informal ranch home. All three arrangements by Barker Bros., Los Angeles.

Paint Brightens Your Rooms

If you are interested in color for your rooms and striking effects that can be achieved with the help of a paintbrush and some bright materials, you may find ideas in these descriptions.

An American Provincial bedroom uses patriotic colors to complement its painted furniture group. A plaid and a solid-color chintz combine bright pastel blue, white, and cherry red. The walls are painted blue.

Mahogany pieces and sepia rose-patterned chintz give character to a living room that is rather formal in nature. The flower-patterned rug has a green ground to harmonize with the green-painted walls, the two Regency chairs—painted black—have green leather seats; a wing chair is upholstered in green. The draperies, of a sepia rose pattern on off-white chintz, match the chintz-covered sofa and two armchairs.

A bathroom, color-styled to achieve a pleasant and cheerful effect, has walls painted a warm sunshine yellow. The walls of the alcove containing the washstand and mirror are painted with white enamel to match the plumbing fixtures, and the shower curtains and dressing table skirt are a deep butter yellow. Small rugs before tub and washbowl are cobalt blue with yellow figures and the towels are white, bordered with cobalt blue and yellow.

Fashion's Tale Divertingly Told

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For those who enjoy fashion and have a feeling of wanting to know for themselves what is behind this great industry, a fine exposition on the subject may be found in M. D. C. Crawford's recently published book, "The Ways of Fashion." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $3.75.)

It makes lively reading. Costuming is an art, with a great past and a future that is ours to create. But the greatest art is to know how to appropriate this knowledge and express the finest sense of color, proportion, and design in your own appearance. Every woman strives for this. But to make a good job of it, she will concern herself with how it is done. It need not be that she will make her own clothes, but just as she can tell another how to make a fine cake if she knows how to do it herself, so she can select the clothes she wears with greater satisfaction to herself if she will take at least a bird's-eye view of fashion history as a whole.

"The Ways of Fashion" doesn't "tell all" of this long and thrilling tale but its behind-the-scenes account of the Haute Couture and how it ruled the world of fashion from Paris, is a story no one interested in clothes should miss. Interesting reading is the story of Worth, the English apprentice who went to Paris before he was twenty, and then rose to dictate the fashions of a French Empress.

The author, an acknowledged authority in the fashion field, specializing in textiles, and Research Editor of the Fairchild Publications, has a genius for allowing fashion all its romance and whimsey, while at the same time revealing its vast ramifications and integrated structure. For those who desire to study design in relation to clothes, this book is invaluable.

B. E. S. F.

Give Hosiery Extra Care

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you look wistfully at your remaining pairs of nylon or silk hose and wonder how long they will last—remember that this depends to a great extent on you.

You can keep your hose whole and lovely for a longer time if you follow carefully the good advice recently issued by the Office of Price Administration through the New England Regional Information Office. This advice includes both "Do's" and "Don't's" and the "Don't's" come first. For once, negatives serve a really constructive purpose!

Here they are: Don't wear silk or nylon hose when doing your housework, going to market, or performing other errands that require much walking. Don't wear them where they are likely to be easily snagged. Choose cotton and lisle hose for these hard-wear needs.

"Do's" Equally Important

The "Do's" are equally important:

Put your precious hose on CAREFULLY. Instead of running your foot through the whole stocking leg, roll the stocking down to the toe, fit your foot into it, draw it into its proper place over the heel, then unroll the stockings slowly. Be sure to fasten the garter in the reinforced top.

Serious snags sometimes result from rings and from roughness of fingernails or skin. Protect your hose from these. We know a woman—and the OPA didn't tell us about this—who did not have time one day to smooth up her manicure when she was dressing, and, rather than risk damaging her treasured nylons, she donned her gloves before she put on her stockings!

Wash Promptly

Some of the important "Do's" concern washing. Since perspiration and dirt are injurious to delicate materials, stockings should be washed just as promptly as possible after each wearing. Both silk and nylon hose require the briefest washing in lukewarm suds of a mild, neutral soap. Never wring or rub stockings (there's another "Don't"), but just squeeze the suds gently through the hose. Give them two or three rinses in water of the same temperature, then roll loosely in a turkish towel to squeeze out the excess moisture. Remove from towel and place where they can dry at room temperature. Be careful not to pin, pull or stretch them.

Allow plenty of time to dry. Nylons dry quickly, but if you have nylon hose with welts or heels and toes made of rayon or cotton, try to give them 36 to 48 hours to dry. Rayon or cotton dries slowly, and rayon is easily damaged when wet.

One last "Do" and "Don't." After you have taken all these precautions, don't let a hidden hazard spoil your success. Look out for rough places inside bureau drawers! They cause many a snag. Put your clean, dry hose away in a smooth place where they can wait safely until you need them.

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The Home Forum

A Visitor During the Cold Snap

When Kay wired to know whether she might come for the week end, we were in the middle of the cold snap. All the uncomfortable things had happened that do occur at such times, in country places ill-equipped to cope with sudden onslaughts of frost and snow.

For several days, we had had no running water. Then came a short period of thaw; the pipes that had burst in the frost began to leak copiously, and the bathroom geyser refused to function. The buses into T.—two miles away—were running most erratically, and the postman, the newspaper-girl, and the milkman arrived either not at all or at most peculiar hours.

But Kay is one of my best friends and I see her rarely these days; also, she is busy with strenuous war work and I knew she was badly needing a little rest and change. Moreover, the weather was showing definite signs of improvement that morning on which her wire came. So I promptly wired: "Yes. Do come."

* * *

And then the weather changed again. On Friday night, there was a heavy fall of snow. Kay was spending the night in London on her way, and I had no means of communicating with her.

My landlady had not been too amiable about the position from the first, and now she became noticeably less so.

Would the lady be bringing her meat ration? She was afraid there would be none to spare. Did I remember that her husband was home to dinner on Sundays? (My own meat ration, I must explain, goes in with that of the family.) What about a hot-water-bottle? Would the lady require pails of hot water for baths? Had I thought about bed-covers? The little spare-room was cold.

To these queries I replied, with an assumed calm, that I would deal with these matters.

The water situation was certainly rather worrying, but I was determined that Kay should be, at any rate, adequately warmed and fed. My reputation as a hostess was at stake!

* * *

I spent a busy Saturday morning. I found out by telephone that trains were running pretty normally from London to T. and that, by noon, our bus service would certainly be connecting with them. Kay might be a little late, but she would arrive.

I cajoled the local plumber, who fortunately lives next door, into coming to mend the geyser; and I got the promise of the loan of an elderdown from a friendly neighbor. Then I pulled on my Wellingtons and marched along the snowy highroad into T., to buy a hot-water-bottle and some odds and ends of unrationed food. The country was looking lovely—black and white, like a Bruegel landscape. But no hot-water-bottle was to be found in the little town, though I tried half-a-dozen shops. No matter. I had an empty cider-bottle at home; that would serve quite well for me. In the matter of cakes, I was most successful. The mention of a visitor from the North brought an immediate response from the Scottish proprietress of the Thistle teashop. I acquired almost more cakes than I needed; but I couldn't bring myself to refuse any, cakes being none too plentiful these days.

* * *

And now there remained the Sunday dinner problem. Our local butcher is quite a character. He is a tall, stout man with very blue eyes in a very red face, and no hair. I don't remember ever seeing anyone so completely bald. But his meat is always good, even in wartime. I had, however, had no direct contact with him since the occasion, some time back, on which he had remarked that he was glad to do his best for me because I was so good-looking! This astonishing and entirely unwarranted compliment had so embarrassed me that I had never entered the shop since. But this, I felt, was no time for sensitiveness of that kind. I threw myself telephonically, on his mercy, and explained the situation in which I found myself—a guest from afar and no Sunday dinner.

"Come along, and I'll see what I can do for you," was the comforting answer I received; and when, after a hasty lunch, I reached his shop, a mile away, I received no unwelcome compliments but two most welcome chops. Things were looking brighter.

* * *

I walked home, glowing with self-satisfaction. What an efficient person I was! What a capable hostess! But, as I started up our lane, clasping to my bosom the borrowed elderdown, which I had collected on my way back, I descried a small, disconsolate figure, surrounded by miscellaneous parcels, sitting on the doorstep of my dwelling. Kay! She had decided, it transpired, to come by an earlier train because she was afraid traffic would be delayed; and so she had been waiting for half-an-hour to be let in, my landlady being out. "But look!" she exclaimed, her explanation finished, waving a large parcel in front of me, "look what I have brought. *Cakes!*"

* * *

Of course, we sat up late that first night, talking over the fire. There was noble strife over the hot-water-bottle, but Kay gave in about midnight and consented to my using the cider bottle. I filled the rubber one and prepared to fill mine. It was a large bottle with a screw top. I knelt on the hearth and light-heartedly poured in the water from my electric kettle. There was a loud report; the bottom of the bottle separated neatly from the top and a lake of steaming water spread over the hearth. We wiped up the water with suppressed hysterical giggles—suppressed because the people of the house were asleep in the next room—and I went to seek another bottle. Every one of my small collection of "empties" was unsuitable. There remained only a second bottle of cider. This time I took more precautions, and the second bottle held. We staggered to our respective beds, still feebly giggling, leaving behind us a most dissipated looking sitting-room.

In the small hours of the morning, I was awakened by a loud thud. "There goes cider-bottle number two," I thought. But, come what might, I was determined not to leave my warm bed. If the water should run down into the kitchen, let it run. They'd only think it was another burst.

"Were you warm enough?" I asked Kay anxiously next morning.

"Warm as toast," said Kay. "I slept like a log all night."

She hadn't heard the noise, though it seems it woke up my landlord, landlady, and both children!

* * *

We had other minor adventures. It froze, it thawed, it snowed, it blew. But Sunday's dinner was a great success; so was Sunday at the house of a friend, who drove us home in a blizzard. The car wandered blindly about the road with the constant possibility of landing us in a ditch. We had agitated long-distance telephone conversations with Kay's husband, and she stayed till Thursday. The last excitement occurred when she put her crepe-soled shoes down to the fire on her last morning. Wails of anguish brought me running. The toe-end of the soles had melted into a treacly mass. They were Kay's only thick shoes. We tried cold water and leaving them on the verandah—neither availed. Finally, I offered up some of my treasured French talcum on the altar of friendship, and that helped considerably. But Kay had to tread warily.

"It would be awful if I went away with two of your Persian rugs sticking to my feet," she said, "or if I found myself rooted to the London pavement on arrival."

The car from the local garage successfully skidded us down to the station. I was left with a tinful of aging cakes, and the memory of Kay's smiling face at the window of the compartment.

"It was a *lovely* change," she said. Nothing was said about rest.

Rose Fyleman

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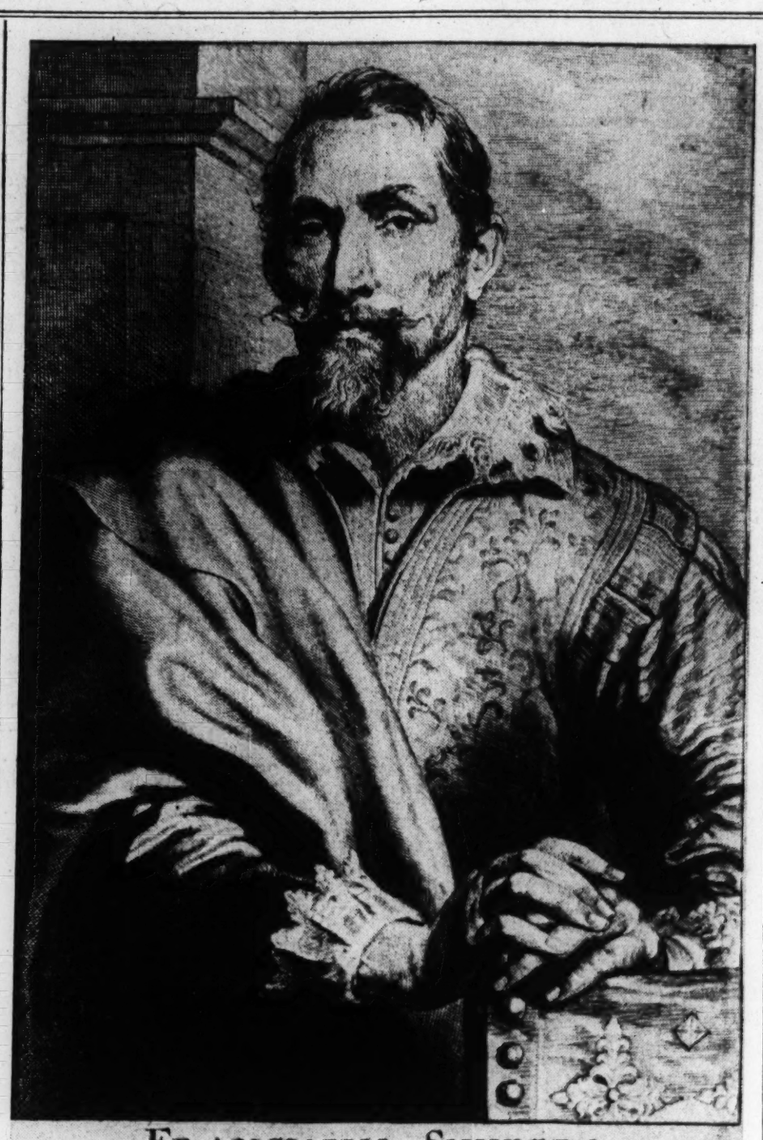

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VENATIONVM, FERARVM, FRVCTVVM, ET OLERVM PICTOR ANTVERPIÆ.

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Francis Snyders, *From the "Iconography" of Van Dyck*

Everybody knows of Van Dyck, the famous Flemish painter. Fewer, probably, know Van Dyck as an etcher who, in the course of time—he was little appreciated in his own day—had an important influence in this line of art.

Van Dyck, as a young man living in Antwerp, conceived the interesting idea of commemorating in etched portraits many of the famous men of his day. Eighteen of these plates were actually etched by the artist himself, but most of them are either partially etched by Van Dyck and engraved by another hand, or they were engraved from paintings in monochrome done by Van Dyck.

Among the engraved portraits is one of the artist's friend, Francis Snyders, like Van Dyck a native of Antwerp and a fine painter of animal life, still life, and flowers. Rubens was an admirer of Snyders' work and sometimes, as was the custom of the time, he employed this artist to paint the animals and still life in his (Rubens') pictures.

This engraving of Francis Snyders is one of the portraits in the "Iconography," the name by which the engraved portraits by Van Dyck is known, and comes from the McCallum Print Collection of the University of Glasgow. It was exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, in honor of the three-hundredth anniversary of Van Dyck's passing, in the city in which he spent his last years in the service of Charles I.

Summer Villas on The Thames

The aesthetic note of the bungalows between Datchet and Sunbury wails up and down like an air-raid warning. Sometimes it is griping and disquieting, sometimes it is just melancholy, at others it is wearisome and almost insupportable.

But would it be wise to attempt anything different? Would Cotswold houses or mansion flats look any better? Do not these "musical comedy properties" represent the attitude of mind of the people who want to relax, who want release from living up to something at home? . . . Don't these trivial perforated gable timbers and cheap-jack mass-production garden ornaments signify irresponsibility? The knowledge that, if the whole place was burnt in a night, another could be erected in a day, must surely contribute to that freedom of spirit for which sufferers from our economic system yearn. Those people don't come to the country to worry themselves about aesthetic problems any more than artists wandering in Threadneedle Street concern themselves with theories of banking.

I am convinced that if it was all in a foreign country, where there was no sense of personal responsibility, it would be delightful to paint. Great domes of weeping willows alternating with comic patterns of lattice fence, with garish barrels of geraniums, hammocks, toy dogs, cabin cruisers, and, of course, men and women in grotesque outfits. It would need the realism of a French painter to do it all justice. We, on this side of the Channel, mix highfalutin notions with our pigments, and the result suffers thereby.—From "Sweet Thames Run Softly," by Robert Gibbings. (New York: Dutton.)

Now—In South Carolina

It is the gardens, the great gardens of South Carolina, that invite and lure scores of thousands of visitors from distant places to visit the State each spring. In March and April, when flowers in the Carolina Low Country are at their peak of color, motor traffic is dense along the highways, all hotel space is occupied, tourist homes turn tourists away for want of beds to offer them, restaurants are jammed, motor service stations operate during long hours and at forced speed, and sales of all items go upward. The flower season is a harvest season, surpassing in economic value to South Carolinians any other harvests except those of major crops. . . .

But to think of the work of the gardeners as wholly economic in its effects is incorrect. That work is inspirational, also. Only the dullest person can look at great beauty and come away unaffected. Especially does this seem true when the beauty of nature is concerned. One who has spent many hours, many days in the beautiful gardens of South Carolina reports what he has seen and heard. Some persons, when they enter Magnolia, Middleton, Cypress, Bell Isle, Brookgreen, or Kalmia, can find no words to utter; they gasp, or exclaim, and sometimes their eyes overflow. Some of them say as they depart: 'We can't have anything as fine as that, but we can do something to improve that yard of ours!'

Thus do the gardeners of South Carolina continue to live in the beauty-creating and health-bringing activities that they unintentionally have inspired in others. It is encouraging to think now that the early Carolina garden makers have achieved a poetic kind of immortality they did not seek. They terraced and planted and arranged vistas for their own pleasure. Possibly they thought no noble thoughts as they did these things, and probably they had no far-projected purposes. But their gardens survive, and the influence of those gardens spreads, though the political philosophy the earlier Carolinians developed has been discarded, the social system on which they depended has been destroyed, and the war they fought has been lost. All the barbaric splendor of slavery times is gone, but the civilized and civilizing gardens built in slavery times remain.—From "South Carolina, in the American Guide Series." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Volume of Modern Poetry

Baldly the trap drums of experiment
beat out the knuckled line, while fresh and crude
stridence of horns embroiders round the theme.
Not pliant this, but crisp, brittle as water cresses
stinging the winter palate. Here are the raw
scantlings, the undressed lumber
newly to house truth. And if indeed
truth lodge within, no other guest is needed,
for beauty will come unbidden, and strength was earliest there
setting the firm ridgepole.

Josephine Johnson

"A warfare of extermination"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the present period of world turmoil a war of conquest is claiming to manifest the material power to exterminate all religious faith, culture, national government, or individual progress that stands in the way of the exaltation of self-will. Many, however, are beginning to see more clearly than perhaps they saw in easier days that evil has not the power to destroy right ideals; that whatever of good may seem to have been crushed by injustice and cruelty, will rise again, to be expressed in finer and fairer forms. It is this increasing conviction that right cannot be forever suppressed that is sustaining many today in their silent resistance to the raging elements of "the carnal mind," which Paul, in his letter to the Romans (8:7), fittingly named "enmity against God."

While, from the human standpoint, men with great anxiety are observing the destructiveness of sensuality, malice, greed, ruthless cruelty, and terrorism, there is even now sure recourse to a higher power. Christ Jesus pointed the way when he said to his followers (Matthew 24:6), "Ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars: see that ye be not troubled." To be untroubled in the midst of general disturbance, such as is seen today, is to have a working knowledge of the divine power which the Master understood and proved. And this he promised to those who followed him in the way, saying (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

The power of spiritual understanding, which Jesus demonstrated in his healing works, and taught others to attain and to utilize in similar works, is again made available to all who seek it in Christian Science. This teaching makes it plain that evil, or mortal mind, with all its sinful evidences has no part in the reality of being and is unknown to God, and therefore is not supported by His law of good. Referring to this dream of existence in matter, apart from God, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 543): "The five corporeal senses cannot take cognizance of Spirit. They cannot come into His presence, and must dwell in dreamland, until mortals arrive at the understanding that material life, with all its sin, sickness, and death, is an illusion, against which divine Science is engaged in a warfare of extermination."

In these illuminating words may be found great comfort by all who will turn to God for help; for the only actual "warfare of extermination" in progress today is that of divine Science, which is exposing the illusion of material existence, and thus inevitably destroying the seeming power of evil to produce the anguish of fear and sin, or to destroy any good that has been spiritually perceived, and developed according to human needs. When, therefore, individuals recognize the illusion of sinful sense, they have begun to reject its mesmerism and its pain.

Christian Science shows the fundamental fact on which the overcoming of evil must be based, namely, that God is infinite divine Mind. Of this fact Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 469): "The exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind—called *devil* or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality. There can be but one Mind, because there is but one God; and if mortals claimed no other Mind and accepted no other, sin would be unknown."

This great fact shows how deeply responsible is each one to learn the true nature of God, and of man created in His likeness, as revealed in the spiritual record of creation in the first chapter of Genesis. It shows, too, how effectually each one who measurably understands these facts of real being can help to overthrow the present rampant evil of war by acknowledging but one Mind, one God, and living in accordance with this eternal fact. Thus alone can one realize and prove in his own experience that "divine Science is engaged in a warfare of extermination" of the illusion of materiality, sin, disease, and all manner of discord.

Since this "warfare" means the overcoming of all belief in mortal mind or matter as having real existence, it is clear that each one must learn how to distinguish between Truth and error in his own thinking; each one must be willing to reject, as he sees it, that which is unlike the one Mind, in order that his thinking may reflect Mind, the infinite divine Principle, Love. Thus can each one truly hasten the establishing of peace on earth, through Christ, Truth, and realize the certainty of the Master's promise (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"БОРЬБА ДО ИСТРЕБЛЕНИЯ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В настоящий период всемирной смуты завоевательная война якобы проявляет материальное могущество, способное истребить всякую религию, культуру, национальное правительство или индивидуальный прогресс, который препятствует чрезмерному проявлению своеволия. Многие однако начинают видеть яснее, чем они вероятно видели в лучшие дни, что зло не имеет силы уничтожить истинные идеалы; что то добро, которое как будто было раздавлено несправедливостью и жестокостью, снова воскреснет, чтобы быть выраженным в более тонких и красивых формах. Эта все ростущая убежденность в том, что правота не может быть подавлена навсегда, ныне поддерживает многих в их молчаливом сопротивлении бушующим элементам "плотских помышлений", которые Павел, в своем послании к Римлянам (8:7), подходяще назвал "враждой против Бога".

В то время как, с человеческой точки зрения, люди наблюдают с великим беспокойством разрушительность чувственности, злобы, алчности, беспощадной жестокости и терроризма, у них даже и сейчас имеется полная возможность прибегнуть к высшему могуществу. Христос Иисус указал путь, когда он сказал своим последователям (от Матвея 24:6): "Также услышите о войнах и о военных слухах. Смотрите, не ужасайтесь". Не ужасаться среди такого общего смятения, какое наблюдается ныне, значит обладать практическим знанием того божественного могущества, которое было понято и доказано Учителем. И это то он и обещал тем, которые следовали за ним по его пути, говоря (от Луки 10:19): "Се, даю вам власть наступать на змей и скорпионов и на всю силу вражию, и ничто не повредит вам".

Сила духовного понимания, которую Иисус выявил в своих целительных деяниях,—и достижению и применению коей в подобных деяниях он поучал других,—снова доступна всем, кто ищет ее в Христианской Науке. Это учение ясно показывает, что зло, или смертный ум, со всеми своими греховными показаниями, не имеет места в действительности бытия и не ведом Богу, а поэтому не поддерживается Его законом добра. По поводу этого сна о существовании в материи, отдельно от Бога, Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, пишет в своем учебнике "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 543): "Пять плотских чувств не могут воспринять Духа. Они не могут предстать перед лицом Его, и должны пребывать в стране сновидений до тех пор пока смертные не придут к пониманию того, что материальная жизнь, с ее грехами, болезнями и смертью, является иллюзией, против которой божественная Наука ведет борьбу до истребления".

В этих ярких словах может быть найдена отрада всеми, кто обратится к Богу за помощью; ибо единственная действительная "борьба до истребления", которая происходит ныне, это борьба божественной Науки, которая выводит наружу иллюзию материального существования и, таким образом, ненавистно разрушает кажущуюся власть зла причинять мучения страха и греха и уничтожать всякое добро, которое было воспринято духовно и развито в соответствии с человеческими нуждами. Таким образом, коль скоро отдельные личности распознают иллюзию греховного чувства, они начинают отвергать его месмеризм и его страдания.

Христианская Наука указывает на основной факт, на котором должно покоиться преодоление зла, а, именно, что Бог есть бесконечный, божественный Разум. Об этом факте Mrs. Эдди пишет (Science and Health, стран. 469): "Истребителем заблуждения является великая истина, что Бог, добро, есть *единственный* Разум и что предполагаемая противоположность бесконечного Разума,—называемая *дьяволом* или злом,—не есть Разум, не есть Истина, а есть заблуждение, без понятия и реальности. Возможен только один Разум, ибо существует только один Бог; и если бы смертные не претендовали на иной Разум и не признавали иного Разума, грех был бы неведом".

Этот великий факт показывает как глубоко обязательство каждого познать истинное естество Бога и человека сотворенного по Его подобию, согласно духовной записи о творении в первой главе книги Бытия. Это также показывает как каждый из нас,—поскольку он понимает эти факты истинного бытия,—может существенно содействовать диспроверженню ныне необузданного зла войны путем признания одного только Разума, одного Бога, и путем жизни в согласии с этим вечным фактом. Только таким образом можно отдать себе отчет и доказать на собственном опыте, что "божественная Наука ведет борьбу до истребления" с иллюзиями материальности, греха, болезни и всяческого разлада.

Так как эта "борьба" означает преодоление всякого верования в то, что смертный ум или материя могут действительно существовать,—ясно, что всякий человек должен научиться как различать между Истиной и заблуждением в его собственном мышлении; каждый должен согласиться отвергать, когда он это замечает, то, что неподобно единому Разуму, чтобы его мышление могло отражать Разум, бесконечный божественный Принцип, Любовь. Этим способом каждый из нас может по истине ускорить установление мира на земле, путем Христа, Истины, и осознать всю надежность обещания Учителя (от Иоанна 14:27): "Мир оставляю вам, мир Мой даю вам: не так, как мир дает, Я даю вам. Да не смущается сердце ваше и да не устрашается".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Enchantment

Clear and cool as a mountain spring
Flows the wind, the shimmering
Air is crystal bright
And the rocks and trees are flecked
with light.

Across the ripple of hillside grass
Sudden cloud-shape shadows pass,
And the winds intone
Melodies we have always known.

The simple peace of earth and air
Across this woodland everywhere
flows like a stream:
This is the landscape of a dream.

Robert B. Wistrand

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Lubricants Needed for U. S. Relief Machinery ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

The creaking war relief machinery of the United States is due for overhauling.

Congress will soon be asked by President Roosevelt to put an end to the helter-skelter growth of war relief organizations, many of which have folded of their own accord since this country entered the war.

Latest State Department report showed 296 separate relief organizations operating at the end of January. Officials estimate that approximately 50 have closed their doors since the outbreak of war and had their registration revoked at their own request.

Obsolescence of the present war relief setup is illustrated by the fact that no registration or report is required from organizations furnishing relief to China, Russia, or Finland.

The war relief machinery still operates under the Neutrality Act, practically all of which was wiped from the statute books last November. Because China, Russia, and Finland have never been actually declared belligerents by the United States, no accounting has to be made of funds sent to them.

New Curbs on Collections

Purpose of the new legislation, shaping up under the direction of the former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Joseph E. Davies, would eliminate this discrepancy and make sure that American relief efforts are directed only to the 26 United Nations. It will undoubtedly include new curbs on the collection and disbursement of relief funds to increase their efficacy.

The confused relief picture of today is part of the general desire of Americans to "do something" in the war effort, without having obtained adequate leadership. As one State Department official put it, "People's enthusiasm seems to have run away with them in some cases."

Relief efforts registered with the Department run all the way from groups such as the Union for the Protection of the Human Person, New York, and the Lithuanian Charities Institute of Chicago, which have collected exactly nothing, to the British War Relief Society which has collected more than $12,000,000 since December, 1939. The State Department list does not cover the American Red Cross which has disbursed approximately $33,000,000 to other nations, chiefly Britain, since the outbreak of the war.

In addition to money gifts, many of the relief organizations in this country have been sending gifts of clothing and other "contributions in kind" to war-torn countries. In England, the warm clothes sent over by American women made many friends during their heaviest bombing. In the lull of recent months large stocks of clothing have been established in every community in preparation for a resumption of raids.

From now on shipments of hand-sewn and hand-knitted clothing for Britain are destined to fall off, due partly to a conviction on the part of many Americans that "we ought to take care of our own first," and, second, to the wool situation.

"The British have as much or more wool than we have," says R. R. Guthrie, chief of the WPB textile, clothing, and leather branch.

If Americans want to keep on making garments for the British, they will have to make them out of the same part-wool materials that people in this country will be wearing. As long as such materials are available on store shelves there will undoubtedly be some sewing for Britain.

Oversupply of Knitters

The knitting issue is a lively one in Washington at the present time and one that Mr. Guthrie probably wishes he had never had to raise. Knitting for Britain with all-wool yarn will stop as soon as present quotas of well-established relief organizations have been completed. Then the American women will turn their full attention to the American soldier and sailor.

The trouble is that the number of women who want to knit—and consider themselves expert—far outdistance the amount of wool that is to be available for Army and Navy sweaters, helmets, mittens and so forth.

The Army has said that it will ask for wool priorities for knitted garments it specially orders. The Navy has taken even a tighter attitude, saying it won't ask for any priorities. Both indicate that the soldiers have about all the warm clothing they need.

The organization that has obtained the most wool priorities to date is the American Red Cross, which between now and September will have only enough wool for 50 per cent of the garments its workers made during the same period last year.

Many women knit because the Government has given them nothing else to do yet. When somebody figures out how their services can be put to more productive ways, and Congress overhauls the present registration law, war relief will be put on a more solid footing.

South America Speaks: Natal

In the Brazil of Sand and Cactus ..... *By Roland Hall Sharp*

Winds play strange pranks in South America. Along the Pacific Coast in northern Chile and most of Peru the combination of air currents, ocean currents, and barrier mountains convert deepest tropics into a zone of blowing sands. So it is, but less violently, on the strategic "bulge" of Brazil where this vast land shoulders its way far into the South Atlantic toward Africa.

Few regions could resemble each other less than the watery expanse of Amazonia, shaded with twilight in the dense jungle even at midday, and the arid openness of Natal where free winds blow across dunes of glistening sand. Yet Natal is Brazil no less than Belém.

Somehow, this northeastern zone of comparative barrenness does not find a place in most people's conception of Brazil. Every text on the country talks about recurring droughts here that drive inhabitants temporarily to more fertile regions in mass migrations. Yet the picture doesn't stick as belonging in Brazil. The country's flag is green, and the country speaks of itself as the land of perpetual foliage. So it is for the most part. But the phenomenon of Fortaleza and Natal and the rainless hinterland, bounded on all sides either by tropical forests or the sea, has to be incorporated in one's concept of Brazil for a rounded impression.

Wet Wind Causes Aridity

Meteorologists will have to explain why winds blowing constantly from the sea should dry the land instead of carrying abundant moisture to it. Day and night, except for rare intervals of calm that seem explosive with silence, the prevailing wind crackles out of the southeast.

To the coast is brought enough moisture to sustain coconut palms in scattered clumps, and characteristic dune vegetation. Inland, after the wind has been dehydrated, full desert prevails until water from the river system again restores vegetation.

Southward over Pará, the large state of which Belém is capital at the mouth of the Amazon, our plane at first flew high, 13,000 feet, above jungle as dense as that at Belém. Some hours passed before we began to notice a change. Then at our first landing there were smaller trees, and more open space covered with scrub growth where sugar plantations had been abandoned after long and rich production. From that point on, the land dries quickly so that Fortaleza in the State of Ceará might be along the North African coast.

At Natal, we reach the takeoff point for air traffic to Africa. The two continents here swing out to within about 1,700 miles of each other at the nearest point. Natal is actually not on the point farthest east. That point occurs a little more than halfway between Natal and Recife, the metropolis 160 miles southward on the fairly flat line where the "bulge" reaches its maximum before swinging back on the long coastal approach to Rio de Janeiro.

Steppingstone to Africa

Embraced within that vast promontory is found not only Brazil's largest zone of unaccustomed aridity, but also a strategic steppingstone between America and the Old World. Natal lies at one side of the steppingstone and Recife at the other. Both are major centers of intercontinental air traffic, although Natal is the more usual takeoff point. Yet neither Italian LATI planes nor German Condor-Lufthansa planes are to be seen in action. Some are moored on land or anchored in harbors. Brazil no longer permits gasoline to be sold to their operators.

In the eastern sky and out of it fly Pan American Clippers and other American or British planes. On this point of land with its dunes and bay you feel the full throb of Allied communications, for Natal by natural position is one of the major junctions in a world increasingly a-wing.

Yet in Natal you meet Brazil quite apart from the temporary conditions brought by needs of hemisphere and world defense. You meet more of the Brazilians, and find them spending much of their spare time in the ocean.

One consequence of having left Amazonia behind is that the last trace of muddy river water has disappeared along the coast. The sea rolls in clean and blue. The Great Barrier Reef takes the full force of the surf, throwing spray high. Through open spaces in the reef, combers break. Between reef and shore are quiet lagoons. Beyond reach of the eye, fine white sand extends literally hundreds of miles in unbroken stretches of marvellous beach. Looking at it, one reflects that the nearness to the bulge of Africa is a two-way nearness, and that hard-packed beach sand is ideal for the landing of armies from sea and sky.

Natal is a swimmer's paradise. Here we see picturesque Brazilians of the coast, children of sun and wind and of the open sea. And here, where two hemispheres reach out within mechanized touch of each other, that intangible which military men call grand strategy becomes an almost visible actuality.

To Change the Subject:

The Taste Tells ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

Just when that word smörgåsbord entered our American vocabularies is difficult to determine. All I know is that it isn't in the worn 1930 Webster that sits on my desk; and it does show up properly among the "s's" in the newer Webster on our reading table. Sometime between the publication dates of the two volumes we Americans took over the Swedish custom of setting a gay table with a variety of tasty cold foods, and made it our own.

This fact might not be worthy of notice at a time like this if it didn't have Political Significance. International Implications. But what could show more clearly what a united people we are? The Swedes come over and settle in big cities like Chicago and Minneapolis, and for a time they seem foreigners. Then, first thing we know, they are Americanized and we are a bit Swedenized. They are sitting on stools in quick-lunch places ordering their hamburgers and "choc malteds," and we American-born are strolling around the restaurant smorgasbord table spearing here a piece of pickled herring, there a slice of spiced cheese, or slicing off a helping of a peculiar fish mousse.

Who says the process of Americanization reduces everybody to one American pattern? Why, this country can assimilate foreign groups and even adopt some of their ways.

There's nothing new about this process, of course. Consider chop suey. In the chain store super market and on the shelves of the struggling independent grocer in my neighborhood I find, as staple articles, cans of bean sprouts, water chestnuts, and even fried noodles—all ingredients of dishes invented, if not actually brought over, by Chinese. Soy bean sauce, which we as children thought exotic indeed when we first tasted it in a Chinese restaurant, is another ordinary commodity of the chain groceries. Actually, chop suey has become just about as American as ham-and-eggs and baked beans and hamburger. (By the way, where did that most American luncheon-in-a-bun get its German name? Is the hamburger also an importation?)

There are other dishes so long established in our national menus that we rarely think of them as foreign. The Italian immigrants brought us their long spaghetti with rich sauce. Now it's a pretty regular item on the family menu. Germans who have become Americans have given many dishes to their new country, and Hungarians, too. It isn't hard to find folks of Yankee ancestry who know what you mean when you speak of sauerbraten and goulash.

During the first world war some extremists rushed to get all German words off American bills of fare, and we had the absurdity of "liberty steak" for hamburger. Why should we make such attempts? Our natural practice seems much more sensible, and more effective, too. Just adopt the foreign word or phrase and put it in our own dictionary. Smorgasbord and chop suey look very much at home there now, along with good Anglo-Saxon peas and beans.

Crusader of Defeat: A 'Silver Shirt' Roams America

Pelley preaches doctrine of defeat and blames Roosevelt and Jews for present war.

In the present war Americans must hold two fronts: one against foreign enemies and one against active, aggressive "fifth columnists" at home. Yesterday The Christian Science Monitor published a story from its Washington Bureau about pro-Fascists who are openly conducting a nation-wide, mass-scale campaign of defeatist propaganda to undermine American unity.

This article about the activities of William Dudley Pelley, whose fight against the democratic cause in the United States has been allowed to go unchecked, will give the reader an insight into the methods being used to help the Axis powers win. Mr. Pelley is editor of "The Galilean," and leader of the pro-Fascist Silver Shirts. He was arrested and convicted of fraud in North Carolina in 1935, and given a suspended sentence. On Jan. 21, 1942, he was convicted of violating the terms of his suspended sentence and ordered to commence serving his sentence; however, he appealed the case and is at present free to fight against the democratic way of living that Americans cherish.

Americans at War
Ninth of Forty-eight Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It is a notorious fact that Pierre Laval and a number of other Frenchmen are trying to build their private fortunes on the ruins of their country. In the same way, a number of so-called Americans are endeavoring to destroy America, as we know it, in order to build a house for themselves out of the wreckage.

The most outspoken leader of these wreckers does not deny he is a defeatist and frankly says this war would be worth while if as a result of our country's defeat a new kind of government were imposed upon what is left of America. He does not shrink from openly declaring that the Nazis and Japanese would be performing a useful mission if they succeeded in overwhelming America and forcing it to accept a different leadership. The name of this frankest of all defeatists is William Dudley Pelley.

He is of an old-line New England Protestant family and has devoted most of his life to writing, at which he is very able. He is somewhat of a poet, very good at fiction and imaginative stories, has an unusual flair for magazine technique and a keen sense of propaganda.

He has issued dozens of different pamphlets, books and magazines, which, in the attractiveness of their appearance, are first among the seditious publications. They are read in every state in the Union, at the rate of about a million copies a year, it is stated. All are surrounded by a prophetic, apocalyptic mystic aureole. They make a strong appeal to people with grudges.

His Latest Venture

Mr. Pelley's present publicity organization is the Fellowship Press, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana. His latest periodical is a weekly called "The Galilean." In one of its most recent numbers it says, "America is in the position of Custer at his last fight. The Almighty takes over. All that can help now is the action of the cataclysm. . . . This is not a world war, but a climactic renovation. . . . By this time next year you may see that as an irrefutable fact. Is it defeatism to see that wrong cannot triumph! God is working." Mr. Pelley's point is that Hitler is right and God is going to crush America as Custer was crushed so as to get rid of our present governmental system.

"We are bankrupt," cries Mr. Pelley, "cowed and disgruntled as a people, with no personal reserve to fall back upon, when calamity touches us. . . . We are a very tired and weakened people. We have so many private troubles that public troubles are unthinkable.

"All we want is our own continent. Whatever goes on in Europe, Asia and Africa is none of our concern. We want to go ahead, enjoying our standard of living. We want to ride in our motor cars, live in our suburban bungalows. . . . and buy any cock-eyed thing in Piggly-Wiggly that captures the eye of our women-folk.

"We cannot provide more than 1,000,000 combat soldiers.

"Japan is now larger and richer than the U. S. A."

"Wars may be won by diplomacy," Mr. Pelley asserts and points out that new statesmen will now appear to conclude peace. "The big thing," he says, "is to bring the war to a graceful conclusion with as little further loss of American territory and sovereignty as may be contrivable. . . . Of course, getting out of the war means meeting the conditions our foes may be in a position to impose. . . . There can be just as much patriotism involved in extricating our country from a bad war as in helping it to build battleships or bombers. The war had to come to end this (regime). Sterling Christian (Gentile) men will soon come to control. In that case, the war can by no means be regarded an unmixed calamity."

Although Mr. Pelley considers this war was inevitable and believes that even during the current year it will result in a new anti-Semitic, authoritarian government here, he does not confine his activity to mere prophecies. In a post-Pearl Harbor issue of "The Galilean" he actually tells his followers how to form cells, under local leaders and to follow instructions so as "to aid in bringing about a fundamental remodeling of Gentile institutions—Religious, Economical, and Political." The cells which Mr. Pelley calls "congregations" are to meet once a week under recognized führers "who will co-ordinate their remedial efforts." The cell "members meeting in upper chambers will receive the intelligence that helps them perform their renovating roles in the immanent purging of frustrated society." Whoever spoke of a conspiratorial revolution in such euphonious words!

Of what is "frustrated society" to be purged? Adolf Hitler has already replied a thousand times: of Roosevelt and of Jews. Mr. Pelley writes, "Jesus became the world's original Nazi in this, that he indicted (the Jews) from the street corners to their faces, as 'the Synagogue of Satan.' . . . Jesus allowed himself to be baptized in the Jordan and started out inveighing against the Sanhedrin Judaists like any American Silver Shirt." (Mr. Pelley's followers wear Silver Shirts.)

"Galilean Fellowship"

The editor of "The Galilean" uses all of Hitler's venomous words denouncing the Jews, but does not content himself with words. He incites to violence and terror. He plainly expects his "Galilean Fellowship" to prepare pogroms. The Galileans are followers of Jesus, who was fundamentally anti-Judaistic, he declares. "No one in America had a flicker of feeling against Hitler or the Japs except (Jews). Wherever you travel you hear scarcely a word of condemnation of the Nipponese, Germans or Italians. What you do hear is the ominous growl, 'The Jews got us into this!'" In their "black hate" Mr. Pelley predicts Americans will be provoked "to take mass action against Jews.' He devotes the greater part of all his publications to such tirades, many of which incite to violent action. "We shall hark back to vehement nationalism," he proclaims. "If the carnage enforces a return of flaming American nationalism (meaning anti-Semitism) nothing it involves can be otherwise than worth it! Racial structures in America are to be remedied. We will have a new leadership."

Mr. Pelley repeatedly explains, and in very graphic words, how this new leadership is to be brought about. Such horrible defeats are coming that the people will simply put the present government out, he hopes. Mr. Pelley and all who share his views are expecting to profit from the destruction of America. He foresees that America may be finished by August—he calls this a 30-week war. "If spring and summer produce a crop of Pearl Harbors, the American people can easily decide to repudiate the Rooseveltians. We have nine months to go; Hitler conquered Europe in less."

Mr. Pelley considers himself America's Hitler. He has his "Silver Shirts," as Hitler had his Brown Shirts, and he hopes the people will sweep him into power this year. He is banking on a "crop of Pearl Harbors."

Roosevelt's War

"This is Roosevelt's war," Mr. Pelley affirms. "So far all is a terrible debacle. If we find ourselves blockaded on two ocean fronts by spring, the pressure of public opinion may become so terrific that neither Congress nor the administration can maintain." Then will come the Galileans.

To help prepare such public opinion, Mr. Pelley repeats in almost every article that Roosevelt is solely responsible for the war. He finds no guilt whatsoever on the other side. He says America was not attacked. He even goes farther and says that America is in the camp of materialism against right and justice. "When we embrace our sons for the last time, tell them goodby, and send them off to Africa or China," it is for materialistic domination, he avers. And more than that, even; he asserts that America is on the side of anti-christ, while Japan and Hitler are fighting for the concepts of Jesus, who was "the most open and unabashed anti-Semite the world has ever known!"

He repeatedly exaggerates our losses in such resounding paragraphs as, "Before the Mikado's envoys had finished bowing, 12 to 15 of America's finest ships of the line were kicking their propellers shamefully in the air, Pearl Harbor was a shambles, its flying field looked like an abandoned WPA project and General MacArthur found himself isolated on an acreage of Philippine shores, wondering how he was going to stave off 2,000,000 battle-hardened war veterans with 40 squirrel rifles and a trunk of White House manuscripts." Such Goebbelsque falsehoods abound.

Dire predictions are even more numerous. The Japanese are going to attack Alaska, where "our boys will meet them with a paper marked 'rifles,' and another marked 'tanks.' Before this 30-weeks war is over Britain will disappear as a world power and be reduced to an interesting place for summer vacations like Ticonderoga." In also every article the desertion of America by all our Allies is predicted. That is expected to happen "very soon."

President Roosevelt is portrayed as a dictator in such flaming sentences as, "Nobody is going to be allowed any freedom beyond the heroic liberty of getting shot."

Our nation is called disunited, Chiang Kai-shek is pictured as "a brigand lord," and we are warned, "Do not be surprised if the coming autumn sees the upsurge of a great Peace Party here in the United States, aimed not so much at a cowardly surrender to America's foes as at a policy of America First." Nevertheless a "cowardly surrender" is the first step toward "America First."

So, on and on and on, week after week, with appeal to hatred, violence and revolution, prophecies of calamity, stories of horror, pictures of impotence and displays of cowardice. And many Americans pay money to read such words.

Every true American patriot must make his torch of faith and love burn doubly bright to cast out such darkness.

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William Dudley Pelley—Leader of the Silver Shirts

Mr. Pelley, whose name has become a symbol for reactionary forces in the United States, is shown above as he appeared before the Dies Committee in Washington, to deny "collusion" between Martin Dies and himself. With him, left to right, are Representative Joe Starnes, Acting Chairman, and Robert Stripling, Clerk of the Committee. Below: Pelley is sworn in for testimony before the House Rules Committee.

COULDN'T WE MAKE HIM A FOURTH PARTNER IN THE AXIS ?
The MAN WHO TALKED TOO MUCH
American Newspaper
San Francisco.— NAVY ARRESTS SAILORS, CIVILIANS FOR LOOSE TALK IN BARS ON COAST
I.F. van Zelm

By a Staff Artist

'Our Buddy!'

Williams Arrives at Sarasota and Is Ready to Face Situation With Conviction

Red Sox Outfielder Hopes Baseball Fans Understand

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla. March 11—Fully realizing the wave of public criticism which he must beat back in the months ahead, Ted Williams last night told newspapermen in the Payne Field clubhouse here that he was ready to "go through the season without missing a game, if Joe Cronin wants it that way."

"If I didn't feel confident in my own mind that I belonged in Class 3A—if I didn't feel in my heart that I could help baseball and my country by playing the game buying defense bonds and paying taxes," the great young Red Sox outfielder said, "I wouldn't be here now; nor would I attempt to take the unjust abuse which I'll probably have to this summer.

Toughest Decision

"The facts of my business with the draft board are long and complicated," he went on. "But I know that anyone who knows the complete truth of the matter will not condemn me. Honestly, I have as much right to be in 3A as any man in the country. This was the toughest decision I've ever had to make, but I know I've done the right thing. And there's nothing dishonest about it.

"I don't know whether he'd want me to tell this or not, but President Will Harridge of the American League talked with me and said: 'Ted, keep your chin up. I know you're doing the right thing. You must belong in 3A or the President's Appeal Board in Washington wouldn't have put you there. Just conduct yourself as you did last year and you'll be all right.'

Cotton for His Ears

"Yes, I know it's going to be tough out there. The fans are going to give me plenty, because a lot are going to think I should be in the Army. But I think I can take it and still have a good year. I'm going to try anyway. Maybe I'd better get some cotton for my ears," he laughed in conclusion.

The reason why Williams was moved from 3A to 1A by the Minneapolis Draft Board—the move which caused all of this unfavorable comment and publicity—still remains a mystery. Ted was informed that it was done because his was "an unusual case," that is all he was ever told. He was put in 3A in the first place because his mother in California is in no position to support herself. When he was later moved into 1A and therefore subject to immediate call, he thought that the draft laws must have been changed.

About his appeal, Williams said that when Appeal Agent Estrem asked him if he wanted it appealed, he (Ted) answered: "If you think that this case is deserving, you appeal it." Estrem did, and three weeks and five days later the Red Sox star was back in 3A, ready to play ball. Among other things Estrem said; "If this boy belongs in 1A, then so do about 5,000 others in the country."

"I will consider enlisting in the Navy at the end of the season," Williams said. "I went over to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and had a talk with Mickey Cochrane, who is going to be in charge of sports there. But I haven't decided definitely what I will do.

"Baseball is awful important to me. So is my country. I want to do what is expected of me. But I honestly believe I belong in 3A and that I should be taking care of my mother, too. There are a couple of financial investments which I have to protect for mother and me. The first year I came to the Red Sox I spent more money than I made. The next year I about broke even. Last year I made some and bought some annuities. It's supposed to take me three years to pay them up. But if I can play all this year I'll be able to take care of them in one lump."

Started Swinging

When he reached here early last evening, Williams went directly to the clubhouse, pushed open the door and shouted to Vince Orlando: "Give me a bat! A minute later he was out looking at the field and taking practice swings at an imaginary ball.

Ted's first words to Joe Cronin were, "What time do we hit in the morning?"

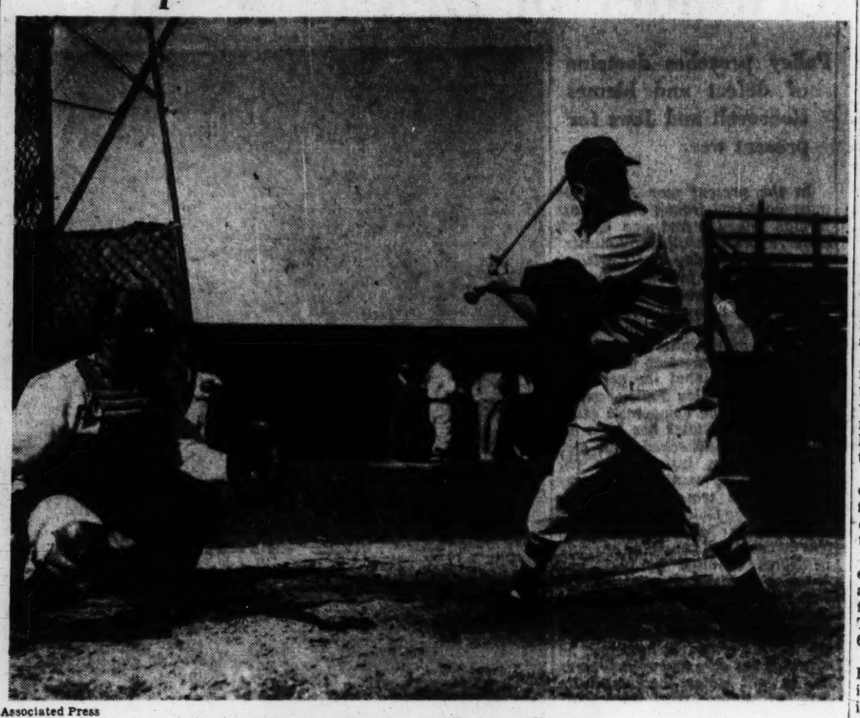
The American League batting champion was delayed half a day in Nashville because he had trouble cashing a check. "I needed a haircut and shave and must have looked prettty unreliable," is the way he describes it.

The decision to play ball was entirely up to Williams. He was advised on several sides to enlist in the Army, but is convinced in his heart that he is doing right. And he sincerely hopes the fans will see it his way.

* * *

With Williams in there every day, the Red Sox are posed to strike again at the Yankees. Ted is their spark, and if the fans will give him any kind of a break, he should have another big year.

Expected to Add Power to Braves



Associated Press

New Braves Rookie in Batting Practice

SANFORD, Fla.—Froilan Fernandez (at bat), rookie infielder for the Boston Braves, who batted .327 with San Francisco in the Pacific Coast League last year, works out in batting practice at the Boston training camp here. Catching behind the plate is Phil Masi. Fernandez is expected to play third base for the Casey Stengel team this season.

Biltmore Final Sees Two Teams After First Win

MIAMI, Fla., March 11 (AP)—Four players who never before have participated in the Miami Biltmore's international four-ball golf tournament met today in the final of the event.

Not since Mike Brady and Bill Melhorn won the initial tournament in 1924 have such comparative unknowns taken first prize of $1,000 each. Meeting in the 36-hole final were Jack Grout of Pittston, Pa., and Ben Loving Biltmore pro, against Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va., and Herman Keiser of Akron, Ohio.

Big Chance

It was the big chance for the players of both combinations, neither of whom ever had won a major event.

Both played spectacular golf yesterday to complete the conquest of the star-studded list of players who started play Sunday.

Grout chipped in from 60 feet out yesterday to put the clincher on a match with Jimmy Hines of New York and Willie Goggin of San Francisco in as tight a match as the historic tournament ever has witnessed.

The score was one-up, after Goggin had fired two successive birdies to square the match at the 34th hole. Grout sank a four-foot putt to win the long 33rd with a birdie 4 and followed up with a seven-foot putt on the 34th that pulled him and Loving even. Then Grout rammed home the pay-off putt, while 1,500 spectators chered, on the final hole.

Harper and Keiser, who have teamed as well as any combination ever to play in the fourball, eliminated the 1941 winners, Ben Hogan and Gene Sarazen, 5 and 4.

Three Birdies

Keiser applied the clincher with three straight birdies on the 20th, 21st, and 22d holes.

He and Harper turned in the low round of the tournament on the morning 18 with a 32-31—63, which gave them a one-up margin at halftime.

Low nine of the event was the 29, six under par, turned in by Hines and Goggin going out yesterday afternoon, but the spectacular effort proved to no avail.

Maine Schedules 14 Spring Games

ORONO, Maine, March 11 (AP)—The University of Maine's varsity baseball candidates, already practicing in the Maine Field House, learned today that the University has scheduled 14 baseball games, six of them away from home.

The state series games have been cut to two with each opponent, instead of the customary three, in order to shorten the season and reduce the number of trips.

The schedule: April 21, at Colby; 24, at Bowdoin; 25, at Bates; 30, at New Hampshire (doubleheader); May 1, at Rhode Island; 2, at Connecticut (double-header); 4, Bates; 6, Colby; 8, Rhode Island; 9, Bowdoin; 12, Northeastern (double-header).

Fliers Win Again

OTTAWA, March 11 (AP)—Royal Canadian Air Force Fliers of the Ottawa City Senior Hockey League last night drew closer to the league championship by defeating the Hull Volants, 7-5, for their third straight win of the best-of-seven play-off series.

Showing up better than in any game to date, the former Boston Bruins' Kraut line scored four of the Fliers' seven goals, with three of them credited to Bobby Bauer and one to Milt Schmidt. The third Kraut, Woody Dumart, was credited with an assist on Schmidt's goal.

Washburn Has Good Chance To Catch On With Braves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 11—When he was a boy of 16 and still in high school, George Washburn, who lived on his parents' farm in Solon, Maine, learned that Bill McKechnie, manager of the Boston Braves, was going to have a baseball school for youngsters. Washburn came to Boston, attended the school for two days, and was told he was too small and young for professional baseball. Now, eleven years later, he finds himself once more trying to win a place with the Boston Braves.

He isn't a pop-eyed youngster anymore. He's 27 years old, the father of three children, and a veteran boasting seven years of professional experience, all of them in the New York Yankee farm system. But he's as much on the spot now as he was when a boy trying to make good in Boston.

Bought on Trial

Washburn was bought on trial. He must convince Manager Casey Stengel that the Braves need him, or the Braves will return him to Newark, whence he was acquired only a few weeks ago. May 15 is the deadline. If the Braves keep him longer, they'll have to pay the Yankees a sum of cash which already has been stipulated in their agreement.

"This is my big chance," said Washburn, when he arrived in camp. "There was so much competition in the Yankee system that a pitcher had to have the breaks to get a chance. For example, I was with the Yankees last spring for six weeks before I was put into a game. They started me against Detroit, and I was knocked out of the box. I was sent back to Newark right away. In seven years that was the only time I got into a game for the Yankees."

Forced Himself

Washburn forced himself upon the Yankees. In the fall of 1934 a friend drove him to Newark, where he tried out with the Bears. Bob Shawkey liked his style and signed him up. He started pitching as a professional in 1935, winning 11 and losing seven games with Washington, Pa., in the Penn State League.

Since then he has played for Norfolk, Akron, Binghamton, Kansas City, and Newark, all members of the Yankee system. He won 12, lost four for Kansas City in 1938; and he won 18, lost eight for Newark in 1940. These have been his best seasons. Last year, after losing to Detroit, he won nine and lost seven games at Newark.

Railroad Mechanic

Washburn, who used to make pin money winters selling Christmas trees he cut around Skowhegan, Maine, where he once owned a farm, now lives in Keansburg, N. J. He worked hard as a railroad mechanic this winter, and was underweight at 162 pounds when he reached camp. Washburn's problem as he tries to win a berth with the Braves is a familiar one — control. He has plenty of stuff.

The Southern Exposure

All the Braves are moaning about the difficult week-end trip which must be made to Miami to play the Phillies. The Braves play Washington here Saturday afternoon, then travel 250 miles by bus to Miami, play there Sunday and ride back to Sanford, and then play Cleveland here Monday. . . . Ernie Lombardi is wearing one of Lou Fette's old uniforms, which lends a new emphasis either to Fette's bulk or to Lombardi's lean lines. . . . Max West has had the teeth fixed which a foul off Paul Waner's bat damaged for him late last season. . . . Sibby Sisti reveals that he stayed in shape by playing handball in Buffalo this winter. . . . Eddie Miller is still unsigned and has not reported.

Dartmouth Will Compete in NCAA Court Tournament

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Dartmouth's Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball champions have accepted an invitation to participate in the National Collegiate Amateur Athletic Association tournament at New Orleans later this month.

A three-member faculty committee approved the post-season cage activity for the Indians, who have completed their conference play assured of at least a share of the E. I. L. title for the fifth consecutive year.

Dartmouth, which lost only three games this season, ended the conference campaign with 10 victories and two defeats. Second-place Princeton can tie for the championship, however, by winning its last two games.

Eli Coach Expected Saturday

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—The Yale Corporation is slated to meet Saturday and do something about selecting a new football coach for Old Eli and from all indications there's a 50-50 chance that a teacher of the "T" formation will be chosen.

Two names probably will be presented for consideration. The university bloc, including most of the athletic department and certain undergradute groups, apparently favors elevating Ivan Williamson, the old Michigan player who has been a Yale assistant coach since 1934.

The Grads, represented by the Alumni Advisory Committee, have been surveying coaches who have made names for themselves through recent successes.

In this category are Clark Shaughnessy of Stanford, Henry Frnka of Tulsa and Frank Murray of the University of Virginia. Bud Wilkinson, Syracuse assistant coach, also was under consideration but apparently will go to Minnesota as freshman mentor.

Unless Frnka, former Temple assistant who gave Tulsa a Sun Bowl team in his first season, breaks in as "dark horse" candidate, the alumni choice seems to be limited to a pair of prominent exponents of the "T," Shaughnessy and Murray.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	29	16	3	61	171	140
Toronto	26	16	3	55	140	119
Boston	25	18	6	56	146	106
Chicago	22	21	5	49	140	138
Detroit	17	24	4	38	127	158
Montreal	16	26	3	35	122	163
Brooklyn	15	26	3	33	124	164

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

National League
Boston 8, Chicago 1.

American League
Cleveland 2, Springfield 0.
Hershey 7, Philadelphia 3.

American Association
St. Louis 5, Minneapolis 2.
Kansas City 3, Dallas 2.
St. Paul 2, Omaha 1.

Eastern Amateur League
Johnstown 6, Atlantic City 1.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	33	19	6	72	255	180
Johnstown	33	19	6	72	234	201
Boston	31	20	6	68	240	208
Washington	27	26	5	59	253	244
Baltimore	26	30	4	56	252	282
River Vale	18	35	4	40	180	243
Atlantic City	19	38	3	39	197	301

Boardwalk Cup Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	For	Agst
New York	16	8	4	36	124	86
Johnstown	16	10	3	34	115	90
Washington	14	13	3	30	130	111
Baltimore	13	15	2	28	127	130
Atlantic City	10	15	3	23	100	128
Boston	10	15	3	23	100	129
River Vale	10	16	1	21	90	126

Byng Trophy Is Awarded To Syl Apps

MONTREAL, March 11 (AP)—Sylvanus (Syl) Apps, center for the second place Toronto Maple Leafs, has been awarded the Byng Trophy given annually to the player in the National Hockey League adjudged to combine the best sportsmanship with a high standard of playing ability.

Apps, ninth in the individual scoring race at present with 40 points, has not spent a single minute in the penalty box this season.

In all, 31 players were nominated by the hockey writers in the six National League cities with Gordie Drillon, also of Toronto, getting second place and Bill Thoms of the Chicago Hawks, third.

Each writer selected 10 players, with 10 points going to his first place choice, nine to the second, and so on down to one for tenth.

Apps compiled 100 points on eight votes for first, two seconds, and one ninth. Drillon, with one first place ballot, had 66 while Thoms, with two votes for firsts, 64.

Bobby Bauer, little ace of the Boston Bruins who won the trophy in the two preceding years, now is in the Canadian Air Force and drew only three points.

Others in the first 10 were: Clint Smith, New York, 57; Syd Howe, Detroit, 47; Lynn Patrick, New York, 30; Buddy O'Connor, Montreal, 23; Max Bentley, Chicago, 23; Eddie Wiseman, Boston, 21; Lorne Carr, Toronto, 17.

Apps has been in the league six years and won the Calder Trophy in the 1936-1937 campaign as the outstanding rookie of the year. Twice he has finished second among the individual scorers but never has won the championships.

Sports Around The Hub

Schedule Changed

Medford's planned blackout for tonight has forced Henry McCarthy, in charge of M. I. T.'s annual interscholastic basketball tourney, to advance the starting time of the evening games three-quarters of an hour. Chelmsford and Braintree will now open play at 6:45 instead of 7:30, the previously announced time. The game between Lexington and Framingham will start at 7:45.

Local defense officials requested the change in order that the fans will be out of the building and away from the city before 9:30, the time set for Medford to douse its lights for a 20-minute test blackout.

Another change in time also has been announced for tomorrow afternoon's play in Class A. The opening contest will start at 3:00 o'clock instead of 2:30. This change was requested by Lynn Classical in order that the student body could be on hand to see the start of the game.

Play in Class B started this afternoon, with Newburyport meeting Belmont in the opening game of the tourney. Following this game Franklin was scheduled to play Rockland.

* * *

The Boston Olympics will play two games over the coming week end, one on Saturday night against the Washington Eagles and the second on Sunday afternoon with the River Vale Skeeters. These games should result in a fast brand of hockey, for both the Washington Eagles and the Skeeters are expected to be at full strength. The Olympics also will have much of their strength back, with only Ray Chaisson, leading scorer of the club, unable to play.

* * *

The 30th annual Bowdoin interscholastic track meet, to be held in Brunswick, Maine, on Saturday, March 14, will bring together 21 high schools and 11 prep schools. Rindge Tech High School and Seton Hall Prep, last year's winners, are expected to repeat again this year. Rindge already has won the Massachusetts Class A schoolboy title, with Lawrence, also a Bowdoin entry, second. Other Massachusetts schools competing are Concord, the Class B winner in the State title, and the runner-up, Weymouth.

* * *

Tomorrow is an open date for the Red Sox and they will have another long batting drill. On Friday the Washington Senators visit Payne Field.

* * *

Jimmy Foxx will be out for at least two weeks with his broken toe, according to Win Green. Meanwhile, Tony Lupien will have first base to himself.

* * *

Sport Shorts

The Rhode Island collegiate basketball title will be decided tonight when Brown meets Providence College at the Marvel Gym . . . Co-captains have been chosen to lead Springfield College's basketball team next season in Robert Burgess, of Edgewater, N. J., and Stuart Bicknell, of Fitchburg . . . The gold trophy cup was presented to Merrill Barber of Brattleboro, Norwich sophomore, who recently became the national amateur four-event ski champion . . . Boston College has chosen Wally Boudreau, of Cambridge, to captain next season's hockey team . . . Thirty-one varsity awards for basketball, hockey, and swimming together with 20 sets of numerals to freshmen in hockey and basketball have been awarded by the Boston University Faculty Committee.

Bruins Clinch Third Place And Advantage of Home Ice

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins left no doubts they would clinch third place in the N. H. L. standing last night as they ran up their biggest goal total of the season to defeat their coming Stanley Cup play-off opponents, the Chicago Black Hawks, 9-1 at the Garden. The Bruins, who now have 52 points, have made it impossible for the Hawks to catch up, for even if the latter win their two remaining games, they will finish with only 51 points.

The victory assured the Bruins of having the odd game of the best-of-three series on home ice. The opener, according to Manager Art Ross, will take place in Chicago on Sunday, March 22, the second game here at the Garden Tuesday, March 24, and the third contest, if necessary, will also be here, on Thursday, March 26.

Just Another Win

Followers of the defending Stanley Cup champions could easily get enthused about the Bruins' chances with Chicago in the coming play-offs because of the ease with which they beat the Hawks last night. Yet that game had better be taken in stride and recalled as just another victory in the course of the season, rather than be used a a criterion for measuring the relative strength of the two rivals in the play-downs.

Many reasons can be offered in proof of this statement, chief of which was the play of the Hawks themselves last evening. At times they did not seem to care what the score was, lending credence to the rumor that they are merely finishing out the season, satisfied that they have won a play-off berth. It is said that some of the players are dissatisfied because they were not promised a bonus if they beat out the Bruins for third place, and accordingly are merely going through the motions.

If that be the case now, it will not be so later when the play-offs roll around. Chicago's cause was not helped any last night by the absence of big Earl Seibert at defense, but Earl is expected to be back in the lineup for the post-season battle.

Probably no one was more surprised at the size of the victory than Manager Ross of the B's. And he was a bit embarrassed about it, too, for he declared after the game that he had been moaning to Manager Paul Thompson yesterday afternoon about how hard a row the Bruins were having to hoe. "Paul will probably never again believe anything I say," Ross declared, "and I don't know as I blame him." Thompson, himself, could only shake his head in amazement after the game, calling it the worst game the Hawks have played in years.

As a matter of record, the number of goals scored by the Bruins was the highest scored on a Chicago sextet in five years, ar ever since Americans defeated the Hawks 9-4 on March 18, 1937. Boston defeated Chicago once before by a higher total, however, winning 11-1 on March 12, 1929. Their nine goals were not only the highest for the Bruins this year, but the biggest number they have scored since they defeated Americans 10-1 on Dec. 1, 1940.

Bruins and Hawks split even in their eight games this season, each winning three times and tying twice. Bruins held the edge in goals, however, 26 to 21. It may just be that the Bruins will wish they had saved a few of last night's goals for the play-offs, but it may also just be that those tallies won't be needed. For what it is worth, here's a hope that such is the case.

Over the Blue Line

Flash Hollett and Roy Conacher each scored two goals and one assist, with rookie Jack McGill scoring one goal and two assists . . . Flash's total was the sixth time this season he has found the range twice and thus had an opportunity to perform the hat trick of three goals, a trick he has never accomplished . . . Conacher, incidentally, is having one of the best scoring streaks of his career right now . . . In the past five games he has bagged seven goals and now has a total of 21 for the season . . . Roy hopes the streak continues for he went through the whole month of February without scoring once . . . Other Bruin marksmen last night were Gordon Bruce, Des Smith, Herb Cain, and Jack Shewchuk . . . Cain became a member of the exclusive group who have scored 100 or more goals last Saturday in Montreal . . . Last night's tally was his 102d.

* * *

Bill Cowley may get back into action tomorrow night against Rangers in New York . . . If he does not play tomorrow, he will definitely see action against Maple Leafs in Toronto Saturday . . . Ross feels a couple of games before the play-offs will help the wily center immeasurably . . . Manager Thompson used to hold a couple of Chicago scoring records, but they went by the boards this season . . . His mark of 22 goals has been surpassed by Red Hamill, who now has 24, and his total of 44 points for a season has been beaten by Bill Thoms with 45 to date . . . Paul believes Chicago is the best hockey city not only in the circuit but in the country . . . He has had 11 complete sellouts this season and has prospects of one more . . . Total attendance at the Stadium is expected to reach 350,000 for a new record . . . Last year's 320,000 was the record, and that figure has already been bettered.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

In the Red Sox Clubhouse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 11—The Red Sox were sitting around in their Payne Field clubhouse, waiting for Manager Joe Cronin to give the word that would start another workout.

"Did I ever tell you about the time Oscar Judd and Cazen gave Joe Glenn a hair cut at Louisville?" said Tony Lupien. "When the rest of the league found out about it, it's a wonder they didn't drive him out of baseball.

"Well, Cazen started it while we were still in spring training," Lupien went on. "Every time he'd get a hair cut he'd walk into the lobby of the hotel and say: 'That Judd sure is a good barber. Didn't he do a swell job in the back?' This went on for several weeks. The boys kept hoping that some kid would fall into the trap.

Heard About It

"Finally, one day after the season had opened Judd and Cazen were in their room and Glenn knocked on the door. 'How about that hair cut?' he said. So they brought him in, sat him down and went to work. Cazen got an electric razor and Judd used a pair of manicure scissors and Joe just sat there staring at the wall, figuring he was getting something for nothing. When he finally looked in the mirror he jumped up, ran down the back stairs and for the nearest barber shop. But even a guy who cuts hair for a living couldn't cover up what the boys had done. And Glenn heard about it all year."

Dick Newsome was stretched full length on a bench. "This is the way I like my spring training," he said. "Horizontal. When you boys start running around the park today, go once for me. I think I'll stay right here."

"Wonder how Jack Wilson is doing over in the Washington camp?" said Emerson Dickman. "I guess he's glad he doesn't have to pitch to that Travis this year. I don't think he got him out once all last year."

Not Alone

"Well, he wasn't alone," said Newsome. "A lot of guys couldn't get Travis out. Hit .359 and got 218 base hits. He just wore the pitchers out."

"Say, Dick, is Joe Di Maggio a good hitter?" asked Dickman, winking at Lupien.

"There's another boy who gives us all a workout," answered Newsome. "He even knows what you're thinking about. Remember the day he broke the consecutive game hitting record against me? I'd been throwing him curves, knucklers and everything except fast balls. Then, late in the game I got him in a hole and made the mistake of thinking. I said to myself: 'He won't be looking for a fast ball. He figures I won't throw him one.' So I threw one up, waist high, and he belted it. He told me afterwards that he knew I'd throw him one sooner or later. What can you do with a guy like that?"

"You'll probably get to know those Yankees this year," Johnny Peacock said to Judd. "You and Chase will probably get to throw your left-handed stuff at them every series."

"I know them already," said Judd. "When I was in the International League in 1937 I beat them five times. That was when Keller, Gordon, Henrich, Rosar, Donald and a few more were playing at Newark. I could get them out. I used to handcuff Keller by pitching to him low and inside. He'd either hit right back to me, or to the second baseman. But since then he's learned to pull a ball. He's a little rougher now."

"Yeh, those good hitters are going to get their hits no matter whether it's Walter Johnson, Bob Feller or me pitching against them," said Newsome. "I just try to keep those .250 hitters off the bases when Di Maggio is coming up."

Tom Daly, carrying a bag full of new balls, walked over near the door. "You boys had better start walking," he said. "I see by the papers that there'll be no more automobile tires and only five gallons of gas a week. That wouldn't be enough gas to get you down to the store and back Saturday night. It wouldn't even get my car out of the garage."

"What do you mean, to the store and back?" said Judd. "What's the use of going to the store? They haven't any paper bags to put the groceries in."

"All right gentlemen," said Joe Cronin, as he went through the door. "Get out there or there won't be anything to buy groceries with."

Exhibition Games

Results March 10

Washington (A) 1, Cleveland (A) 0.
New York (A) 3, Boston (A) 1 (11 innings).
St. Louis (N) 5, Cincinnati (N) 2.
Philadelphia 5, Sacramento 4 (PCL).

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'New Hellzapoppin'—Impending Films—Women's Symphony

Olsen-Johnson Revue Comes To Majestic

By Edwin F. Melvin

That intermittent gunfire which may have been heard from the vicinity of Boylston and Tremont streets last night was nothing to be alarmed about. It was only Olsen and Johnson's "New Hellzapoppin" arriving at the Majestic. Olsen and Johnson aren't in the show this time. But nearly everything else is. There are bits from vaudeville, echoes of the circus, suggestions of a fairground midway, all arranged with about as much semblance of order as the concessions in an amusement park. Much of it is funny, much coarse and vulgar, and much just noisy.

Jay C. Flippen and Harry Felton now preside over the traveling company, while Olsen and Johnson are occupied in New York with their current "Sons o' Fun." Perhaps "preside" is hardly the word to describe the activities of the two chief featured entertainers in a show which is scattered all over the theater in the manner of this revue.

The woman who has been paging "Oscar" ever since the show began nearly four years ago is still calling for him. Strange stooges keep popping up in the boxes. A florist's man tries to deliver a potted plant. A messenger boy is pushed down a flight of stairs over the footlights—on contract, of course. Even a dancing lesson is given in the aisles. Beans are dropped on the darkened auditorium as an accompaniment to some horror hocus-pocus. And whenever nothing else seems to be going on, revolver shots are fired.

Charles Withers, who used to be a fixture on the vaudeville stage, is on hand with his "Opry House." Hardeen is on deck, too, with some stage magic, hurried along too much to be mysterious and employed now mainly for comic effect. Harry Reso, a grotesque comedian who knows his trade, has one of the funniest acts of the evening in a pantomimed juggling routine.

Earlier in the proceedings some hilarious liberties are taken with newsreel shots of celebrities, and midway in the entertainment the Radio Rogues provide amusing imitations of familiar movie and radio players. Barto and Mann indulge in rough-and-tumble "variations."

There are some production numbers, the best of which accompanies a "Balloon" song led by the Three Debs. Lyda Sue contributes deft acrobatic dancing. There are tumblers, monocyclists, and semi-precision evolutions by the chorus, songs by a quartet, a "dead-pan" fiddler, a man who spends most of the evening trying to get out of a straitjacket and another who puts in his time reading the paper in a corner of the stage. Souvenirs, which included a stepladder and a live chicken, were distributed to people whose seat numbers were drawn. Indeed, it would be difficult to mention almost anything which hasn't found a place somewhere in the program.

'New Hellzapoppin'

At the Majestic—Olsen and Johnson revue, presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Book by Olsen and Johnson, music and lyrics by Sammy Fain and Charles Tobias, production staged by Edward Duryea Dowling, dances arranged by Gae Foster, costumes designed by Joan Personette. Featured ployers include Jay C. Flippen, Happy Felton, Barto and Mann, Radio Rogues, Charles Withers, Theo Hardeen, Charioteers, Lyda Sue, Harry Reso, Biltmorettes and Three Debs.

© Paramount

Group From 'The Lady Has Plans'

Cecil Kellaway, Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard, and Roland Young in the film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan.

Scene From 'How Green Was My Valley'

Left to right are Sara Allgood, Donald Crisp, Richard Fraser, James Monks, Evan Evans, and John Loder. The film continues for a fifth week at the Keith Memorial.

Miss Goddard in Film Coming to Metropolitan

This week again finds several films continuing their runs at Boston movie houses. But there is at least one new program in prospect. At the Metropolitan, a spy melodrama, "The Lady Has Plans," starring Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland is scheduled to arrive Thursday. Sidney Lanfield directed the story, which has comic as well as melodramatic aspects, and the cast includes Roland Young, Albert Dekker, Margaret Hayes, Edward Norris, Cecil Kellaway, and Addison Richards. Harry Tugend wrote the screen play from a story by Leo Birinski. The plot, in general, is concerned with a girl reporter in Europe who is mistaken for a spy.

"Castle in the Desert," the companion feature, records another in the adventures of Charlie Chan, who solves the mystery of a murder case in which an eccentric millionaire and his wife are concerned. Sidney Toler, Arleen Whelan, Douglas Dumbrille, and Henry Daniell are among the players.

Fifth Week at Memorial

"How Green Was My Valley," at the Keith Memorial, is being held for a fifth week, beginning today. Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara, Donald Crisp and Roddy MacDowall are among the principal players. The second feature on the program, "Niagara Falls," also is held over.

Third Week for Comedy

At the Keith Boston, a third week is announced for the Abbott and Costello film, "Ride 'Em Cowboy." This is to be the final week of the engagement at that house. On the stage will be Clyde McCoy and his Sugar Blues orchestra.

Second Week at Loew's

"Woman of the Year," co-starring Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy, begins a second week at the State and Orpheum Thursday. Among the players are Fay Bainter, Reginald Owen, Minor Watson, William Bendix, and Gladys Blake. A second week is announced too for "The Man Who Returned to Life," starring John Howard.

Paramount and Fenway

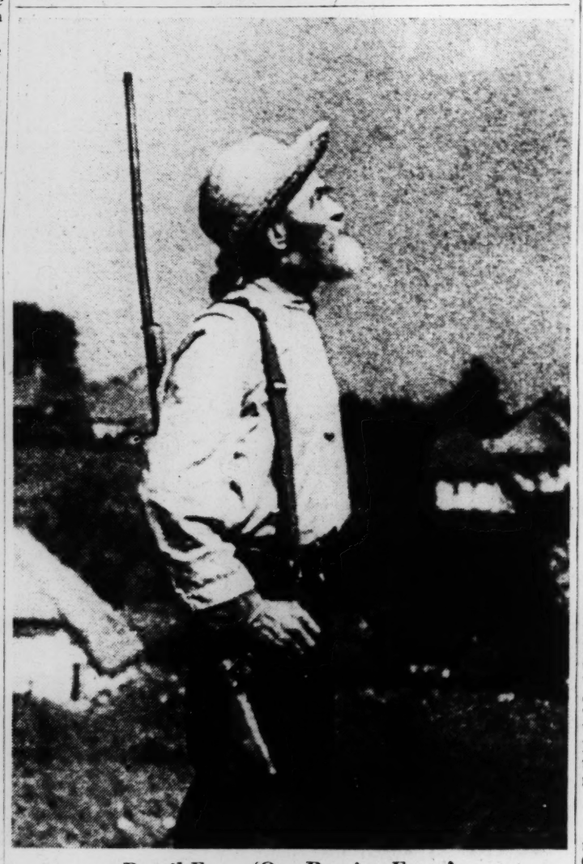
"Kings Row," starring Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings, and Betty Field, moves Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. The co-feature at the two houses will be "Melody Lane," with Leon Errol, Baby Sandy, and the Merry Macs.

At South Station

Beginning Friday at the South Station Theater, the program of short features will include a Fitzpatrick travel film on Bali, Lowell Thomas travel film on Mexico, "Strange Testament," "The Greenie," about a Polish refugee, "Pocket Billiards with Erwin Rudolph," "Preparation for a Rodeo," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Ted Weems' Musical," "Hollywood Meets the Navy," two color cartoons, comedy with Dan Harden, national and war newsreels.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "The Corsican Brothers," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Ruth Warrick, and "Dr. Kildare's Victory," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.



Detail From 'Our Russian Front'

Soviet documentary film which will have its premiere at the Trans-Lux on March 17.

Katharine Hepburn

In "Woman of the Year," continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.

Spring Dance Course

The Contemporary Dance Group announces a new spring course by Anna Sokolow, New York modern dancer, at the Senia Russakoff Studio, 431 Boylston Street, beginning March 10 and 11 and continuing for 10 weeks. Classes will be held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, for beginners at 7:30, for advanced pupils at 8:45.

Miss Sokolow, a former member of Martha Graham's Concert Group, is one of the leading dancers of the younger generation. She began her career at the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York, was assistant to Louis Horst in his composition classes, received a Bennington Fellowship in 1937, staged the dances for the Federal Theater musical production, "Sing for Your Supper," spent a year in Russia and two years in Mexico.

Mary Boland Placed Under Temporary Ban

By the Associated Press

New York

Mary Boland has been barred from the stage, screen, and radio by Actors' Equity Association pending a hearing March 31 on a charge by the Theater Guild that she "jumped" the Guild's production, "The Rivals," in Chicago.

Miss Boland left the show, in which she was co-starred with Bobby Clark and Walter Hampden under a run-of-the-play contract, March 3. She said at the time she had left because of illness.

The Guild also is claiming four weeks' salary, $4,000, from the actress.

Metalcraft on Display

A special display of the handiwork of Morris L. Lubin at Symphony Hall will continue through March 28.

For many years Mr. Lubin has been known in Boston as craftsman in metal and as teacher. The display shows the broad range of his talent. He works in copper, silver, aluminum, and pewter. He has many ways of handling the material to achieve a variety of tonal effects and surface textures. He oxidizes the surface to create darkened tonalities, pierces the metal, embosses it (repoussé), etches, and engraves it. Sometimes he superimposes one metal upon another. He is not partial or indifferent to ornamental treatment. Some of his things are meticulously decorated, some possess charm for their modest simplified designs. His repertoire includes bowls, trays, a desk set, and pictures wrought in metal. D. A.

Novel Works Presented At Jordan Hall

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Out-of-the-way things stood on the program which the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor, presented at Jordan Hall last evening—the Sibelius suite, "Pelleas and Melisande," Op 46, for one; the Mozart Clarinet Concerto (K. No. 622) for another, and the Schubert Symphony No. 5 in B flat major for a third. Add to those a novelty, Two Sea Pieces for string orchestra, "From the North Shore," by Joseph Wagner, and a Bach Prelude in G minor, transcribed for strings by Richard G. Hagopian, and you have an interesting evening's scheme of entertainment.

Undoubtedly the most successful enterprise of all, as far as performance mattered, was the clarinet concerto, in which David Glazer took part as soloist. Most ambitious, perhaps, was the work, more often heard about than heard, of Sibelius, in eight short movements, mostly in the pictorial vein, employing the English horn player for certain important passages. In the line of routine tasks of execution were the Bach piece, a profitable music lesson for everybody, and the Schubert symphony, drawn into the light for a moment from the shadows of neglect.

If the women could have brought to the entire list the mastery which they applied to the music of Mozart, they would be entitled to the praise of forming a first-class ensemble. But they have some way to go yet before they can give polished interpretation to anything their director puts before them. At present they are stronger on enthusiasm than on control. Just the same, they know what good tone is, else they never could have put such support as they did under the clarinet playing of Mr. Glazer. It would have been a pity if they had not risen to his standards; but they did rise to them, and the concerto accordingly went off with triumph.

In regard to the music receiving its first performance anywhere, the Sea Pieces, and the composer there to acknowledge applause, it showed Mr. Wagner a determined explorer of the capacities of the string orchestra. Possibly here and there it showed him a follower of certain other modern experimenters, but in the main it proved him a man of independent powers. Notwithstanding its unusual characteristics of sonority, it is music that can be conducted and that can be expressive. To what extent it lives up to its title, "From the North Shore," may be a question. Whether it is so descriptive of the ocean strand as the composer designs could be doubted. Hopefully, some more advanced orchestra will some time take up where the Women's Symphony left off and give the Sea Pieces further trial.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Dear Public," presented by Irving Caesar. Featuring Mitzi Green, John Buckmaster, Tamara, Joe Smith, Cora Witherspoon and Charles Dale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson presented by Messrs. Schubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobbacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with John Barton. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Wellesley College, Houghton Memorial Chapel, Billings Hall—
Faculty recital. Carl Weinrich, organist. 8. (Open to the public without charge.)

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Farewell to Arms." Gary Cooper. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 2:20, 5:10, 8.

Exeter—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:20, 5:45, 9:20. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 4, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Blockade," Madeline Carroll and Henry Fonda. 2:43, 6:19, 9:55. "Three Smart Girls," Deanna Durbin and Robert Cummings. 1, 4:27, 8:03.

Metropolitan—
"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan and Robert Cummings. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:50. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol, the Merry Macs, Baby Sandy and Anne Gwynne. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Modern—
"Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Akim Tamiroff. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:40. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Paramount—
"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:20, 10. "No Hands On the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

R-K-O-Boston—
"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:35, 3:30, 6:25, 9:15.

Scollay—
"Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Akim Tamiroff. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Safeguarding Military Information." "Hold to Hold Your Husband." "Changed Identity." "Seven Snapshots." "Toronto's Skate Club Carnival." "Carlos Molina and His Orchestra," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 12:25, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Telepix—
"Viva Mexico." "Mystery Story." "Pete Smith Comedy." "Rhumba Rhythm." "College Sports." Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Man With Two Lives." Edward Norris. 11:45 a. m., 2, 4:25, 6:40, 9. "Cadets on Parade." Freddie Bartholomew and Jimmy Lydon. 10:35 a. m., 12:50, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Uptown—
"Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1, 4:35, 8:20. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:30, 6:15, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:08 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold, Walter Houston and Simon. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "The Wolf Man," Lon Chaney and Bela Lugosi. "Tragedy at Midnight." John Howard. 2:30 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.
Regent: "All This and Heaven Too," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Bullets for O'Hara," Joan Perry. 2. Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45; Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 3:13, 9:23. "Down in San Diego," Brian Donlevy, 2, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:15, 6:20, 9:35. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:50, 5, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Huston. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinsoon. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 2 and 8.
University: "Jamaica Inn," Charles Laughton. 3, 6:15, 9:25. "A Lady's Profession," Alison Skipworth. 1:35, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Gargo. "Mr. District Attorney." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Houston. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 3:33, 9:33. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:17, 8. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:30, 7:10, 10:23.
Park: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. News and Shorts. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche. 1:53, 8:08. "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:05, 9:21.
Hyde Park: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine. "Riot Squad," Mary Ruth, R. Cromwell. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Hold Back the Dawn," Olivia de Havilland and Charles Boyer. 2:30 and 8:15. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger, 4:25, 10:10.

MALDEN — Granada: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 4:52, 7:59. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. 3:04, 6:11, 9:18.
Maplewood: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Among the Living." Albert Dekker. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:55, 8:25. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 3:30, 7, 9:55.
Orpheum: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Target for Tonight." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 3:10, 9. "The Wolf Man," Ralph Bellamy. 1:55, 750.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2:30, 8:20. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 4, 6:45, 9:35.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Victory Moore. 2:30, 8:05. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 3, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and George Sanders. "Look Who's Laughing," Fibber McGee, Molly, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 2:08, 6:30, 9:20. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 3:40, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston and Anna Shirley. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Smiling Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Riot Squad," R. Cromwell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari and Charles Ruggles. 2:07, 7:52. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Blues in the Night," Lloyd Nolan and Priscilla Lane. 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Margot. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "I Wake Up Screaming" Betie Grable and Victor Mature. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Bahama Passage," Madeline Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:46, 8:06. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 2:14, 4:30, 9:53.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Mat. " 25—Carmen
" 25—Boheme
" 26—Aida
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Prefabricated Houses Must Stand Test of Design, Comfort, and Lasting Qualities

Low-Cost Homes Are Planned For Oakland Area War Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Work will be started immediately here on Brookfield Village, a private development of 1,200 homes in the $4,000 class, for workers in the war industries in the Oakland area. It is expected to be one of the largest private developments in the Far West this year.

While the Brookfield Corporatioon of San Francisco, composed of Ellis and Henry Stoneson and Albert Bernhardt, has not designated how many floor plans will be used in the village it is expected that each home will be individual in appearance, and every effort will be made to "individualize" the plots, streets, and gardens.

Brookfield Village is planned as a model town. It will be built on a permanent basis with permanent developments and will not resemble many of the mushroom-type defense villages which have sprung up in western cities. It will have a business section, stores, theater, market, and shops patterned architecturally after the village plan.

Although it is too early to predict the exact type of home in Brookfield Village, it is safe to assume that 4½-room dwellings will be scattered throughout, probably with a good sprinkling of 5 and 6-room houses. The 4½-room house, for instance, would include two bedrooms, a living room, bath, and combination dinette-kitchen.

Stoneson Brothers, a well-known San Francisco firm, are known on the Pacific Coast for their Lakeside Village and College City developments in San Francisco, and Sunset Strip in Hollywood. E. B. Field of Oakland, President of the E. B. Field Corporation, arranged the acquisition of the land which Brookfield Village will occupy. Mr. Field is well-known on the Coast as a developer of subdivisions such as Sheffield Village, and the area around the Oak Knoll Country Club.

Feature of the new development is that it will bring a model village to Oakland's industrial belt, convenient to rapid-transit services in Oakland and across San Francisco Bay to San Francisco. Since most industrial workers in the Bay area must now commute long distances to the shipyards or plants where they are employed and with tire rationing eliminating private transportation, the question of public transit is vital.

Little is known about the rationing of materials, especially plumbing and heating equipment, but use of the latest materials approved by the United States Bureau of Standards has been assured by the Brookfield Corporation. Since the new development is expected to meet a need for homes for war workers in this area, it is assumed here that necessary essential materials will be available.

Plans for the village call for contoured streets, complete developments, and landscaping, to make the entire project cost about $5,000,000. The houses will be built on both speculation and order, and will come under FHA title six.

Model Community Is Planned By University of Michigan

ANN HARBOR, Mch., March 11—University of Michigan architects have submitted to the National Resources Planning Board a plan for the creation of 10,000 two-bathroom homes in a model community three miles from the Willow Run bomber plant at Ypsilanti, Mich.

The Willow Run plant, operated by the Ford Motor Company to manufacture Army bombers on a mass production basis, is already under production, although the plant is not yet completed.

Frederick A. Delano, chairman of the Planning Board, said he was "greatly pleased with the possibilities," and told Prof. Karl Besler and a group of students that he would examine the proposal in detail this week, together with housing authorities and President Roosevelt.

The city would be complete in every respect, according to University plans. The estimated cost is $50,000,000.

There would be 100 apartments, a "secluded residential" section of 2,500 single-family dwelling units, and hundreds of so-called "row houses," where each home would be divided from the other by a "party wall."

Each house would have seven rooms, with two bathrooms and four bedrooms.

The community, named "Bomber City" by its planners, would be in five sections, each with a school, playground, church, corner grocery, and other commercial stores.

A large main street would be in the center.

It would have a central heating plant, community garbage and sewage disposal facilities, and be accessible to railroads and high-speed highways.

Older Dwellings Have Possibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11—No matter how old a dwelling may be or how worn out it may appear on the outside, it can be made fit for modern family living if its frame is sound and if its wiring and pipes are serviceable, declared the Northeastern Homes Foundation today. Making such dwellings livable is an important part of conserving every element of the nation's resources for war, the Foundation pointed out, particularly in war industry centers.

"There are conservation organizations of various kinds in all American communities," said Norman P. Mason, Foundation Vice-Chairman. "In normal times they are concerned with forests, wild life, soil, streams, and other natural resources. It has been suggested that the conservation groups can render a real war service by diverting their work into lines of conservation that have direct connection with the war.

"Every community has its neighborhoods of old homes which have run down in appearance and value because in normal times our people prefer to abandon them and build new dwellings. This was wasteful practice. The objective of the whole conservation movement is to reduce waste. Wherever its organization can be turned into plans and action for the conservation of old homes through repairs and remodeling, the basic cause of the conservationists will be served and the war effort will be advanced. This would expand housing for workers in war industry areas. It would save critical metals that would otherwise be used for new emergency housing. In other areas, it would provide employment for men now jobless because of war restrictions."

Good Building Year Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 11 — Total building in 1942, essential to the nation's war effort and the health and safety of the people, will total $5,300,000,000, or 21 per cent less than last year, but more than in any other year for a long period, according to official government estimates, published in the American Builder.

Of the substantial building program for this year $2,150,000,000, or 40 per cent, will be wholly privately financed and built by private enterprise, while $3,150,000,000, or 60 per cent, will be residential and non-residential construction financed by government, but done principally by private contractors using materials furnished by private enterprise.

Building construction is an important instrumentality in the all-out war program, the publication pointed out, and is receiving high priority ratings from the War Planning Board. Scouting the oft-repeated reports that building will be drastically curtailed or prohibited, this publication analyzes the Government's own official estimates of needed building to show how the 1942 volume will compare with 1941 and also 1937, which was regarded as a "good building year."

"Private non-farm residential building increased from $1,530,000,000 in 1937 to $2,800,000,000 in 1941, and is forecasted to be $1,200,000,000 in 1942. This is a great reduction below 1941, but a reduction of only 21 per cent below 1937. But that is not all as regards even residential building that must be considered.

"Public residential building in 1937 was only $93,000,000, in 1941 was $500,000,000, and in 1942 is estimated at $600,000,000. Therefore, the figures for total residential building are $1,623,000,000 for 1937, $3,300,000,000 for 1941 and $1,800,000,000 for 1942."

Mortgage Quoting In Fractions Is Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 11—The war will probably hasten the day when mortgages, for the first time in their history as one of the oldest types of investments, will be quoted in fractions as are Government bonds in the opinion of L. E. Mahan, regional Vice-President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

"Most mortgage bankers today can recall when interest rates on mortgages were only quoted in full points—5 per cent, 6 per cent, for instance. Today quotations in half points—4½ per cent, 5½ per cent, are general. The day is approaching, and the war is speeding it, when mortgage loan rates will be generally quoted in fractions.

"It will be advantageous to lender and borrower alike. The advantages to the latter are obvious. The advantages for the lender will be that it will enable him to supply loans for more varied periods of time, increase the number of loan plans he can offer borrowers and increase his trading latitude. Further, it will mean that mortgage bankers can at last fully adapt mortgage plans to the borrower's exact ability to pay. In almost all the many studies made on the subject, practically all agree that in the average budget the amount for lodging, which should include rent or loan payments, light, fuel, insurance, taxes and maintenance of property, should not exceed 28 per cent.

"Thus, by being able to offer the borrower a more flexible loan plan, lenders can better adjust the mortgage to the borrower's exact income."

Housing in War Emergency Needs Careful Safeguards

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prefabricated housing is here all right . . . but whether it is here to stay or not depends largely upon the impressions that prefabricated homes make in the public thought under the stress and strain of a wartime emergency.

Speed of production and erection, portability or high salvage value, simplification and standardization of well-engineered elements, reduction of waste, are all characteristics of prefabricated structures. And these are weighty considerations, particularly in a war-time ecenomy, but when the war is over prefabricated homes must be sold in competition with the traditional types of site-erected dwellings.

Hence the future of the prefabricated dwelling will largely depend upon the reputation it achieves during the war emergency. If prefabricated homes become associated with inadequate, uncomfortable or costly-to-maintain shelter it will be difficult indeed for the owner of a prefabricated home to dispose of his property, or for the prefabricator to hold his market, when the Axis has been disposed of and peace is restored.

While economy of first cost will always be a primary consideration in the purchase of a home, under normal conditions neither speed of erection nor portability will weigh as heavily as comfort and economy of operation. The prospective home buyer who keeps this firmly in mind will go far toward assuring the permanent value of his investment. The prefabricator who takes a similar long-range view will build a firm foundation for public acceptance of his prefabricated homes in a peaceful world.

All types of prefabricated homes are being pushed up in all parts of the country, hundreds at a time. Some are well-designed and livable. Others are the kind of houses that become the "slums of tomorrow." Many of them are portable, which means that they can be moved after the war. Still others are on solid foundations which the owners must expect to sell after the war, although many are expecting to get back their mortgage money before the war ends.

Studies are showing that designs present a distinct problem for prefabrication. Standardization can be carried to the point where the public will rebel. On the other hand there are such things as insulation which cost little but which add considerably to economy and comfort in the building of prefabricated homes.

A comparative study of the insulation values of the types of walls being used in prefabricated dwellings shows a relative large amount of heat loss through a square foot of these wall sections. Such insulation as fiber glass is said to be among the best, while plywood is up among the leaders.

The War Halted This

Here in the College City development of San Francisco is the type of homes that defense workers would like to have but cannot regularly find. Most of these houses range above $6,000 in price and constitute an open challenge to prefrabricators attempting to design similar homes in the less-than-$6,000 range. The nearer they get to the College City designs the quicker the makers of prefabricated houses will win permanent recognition for their infant industry. (Above) a street in College Village and (below) a typical home in this well-designed village by Stoneson Brothers.

Board Insulation Institute Gives Figures on Fuel Saving

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., March 11—The fuel saving effects of using insulating board as a structural material in a typical Boston home have been ascertained by the Insulation Board Institute, it was announced today by Paul D. Close, the Institute's technical secretary.

Taking a two-story, six-room American Colonial frame residence for study, Mr. Close discovered that, with a reasonably efficient heating plant, 7.5 tons of coal or 1,036 gallons of oil would be required during an average heating season if the building were without insulation, storm sash or weatherstrips.

The amount of fuel needed was decreased 17.5 to 25 per cent by the use of insulating board as sheathing, lath or interior finish, or in combination of the three. The sheathing comes in 25/32-inch thickness, while the lath and interior finish can be either half-an-inch or one-inch thick.

The use of half-inch board as lath or interior finish on the walls and top-floor ceilings was found to effect a saving of 17.5 per cent, which would be 1.31 tons of coal or 181.3 gallons of oil during a heating season. If, in addition, insulating board sheathing were used in place of wood sheathing, the saving would be increased to an even 25 per cent, equal to 1.87 tons of coal or 259 gallons of oil. At current oil prices, that would mean about $19.

By using insulating board sheathing and one-half-inch lath or interior finish board in walls, plus one-inch board in the top-floor ceiling, the saving would amount to 29.1 per cent and take 2.18 tons of coal or about $24 worth of oil off the bill.

By protecting the home with insulating board sheathing, one-inch lath or interior finish in walls and top-floor ceilings, and half-inch board on top of the ceiling joists the fuel saving would be increased to 36.3 per cent. That would be 2.72 tons of coal or 376.9 gallons of oil at 7.2 cents a gallon.

For the technically minded here are some of the fuel-saving results for other combinations of the Boston home by Mr. Close:

Sheathing plus one-half inch board in top-floor ceilings—17.5 per cent.

Sheathing plus one-inch board in top-floor ceilings 21.6 per cent.

Sheathing plus one-inch board in top-floor ceilings and one-half inch board on roof rafters—24.4 per cent.

Sheathing and half-inch lath plus one-inch board in ceiling and half-inch board on top of ceiling joists—32.6 per cent.

Sheathing and one-inch lath on walls and ceilings plus half-inch board on roof rafters—36.6 per cent.

In insulating with board type products, Mr. Close pointed out, the insulating material also serves a structural purpose. Because there is usually little difference in cost between insulating board and the material it replaces, the cost of insulation is low.

By using storm windows and weatherstripping in combination with insulating board, he said, the total saving in fuel costs could be increased to as much as 50 per cent.

Florida Property Sales Near Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla. — Although real estate sales in this State during 1941 failed to attain the mild boom proportions of 1940, the $116,458,163 reported spent on properties in the last year was the second highest volume in Florida's history.

The Miami area as usual accounts for the largest percentage of the total, Miami Beach leading the State with $21,789,727. Counties showing increase over previous year include Broward, Duval, Orange, Palm Beach, and Pinellas.

Sales have been increasing each year since 1934, year of lowest ebb, when sales totaled only $6,200,250. The total for 1941 is highest of any year except 1940, which year approached boom-like proportions.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 334,000
1942 volume to date 24,036,536
1941 volume to date 24,940,535

Stocks Easy; Industrials Off Further

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—The stock market was depressed today by further weakness in industrials carrying the blue chip label.

Resumption of selling in this division brought losses ranging from fractions to around 4 points at the worst. Electrics, chemicals and tobaccos felt the heaviest pressure. Elsewhere in the list trends were rather vague near the final hour and price variations were narrow. Dealings were at the rate of around 400,000 shares.

Consideration of prospects for a further tapering of corporate profits under proposed tax schedules and the somber tenor of war reports tended to deepen pessimism in speculative quarters.

Among stocks reaching new bottoms for a year or longer were du Pont, Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Philip-Morris, Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, Sears Roebuck and Texas Co.

Slipping in a generally lower Curb were humble Oil, American Gas & Electric, and Pantepec Oil.

Bonds Irregular

A persistent trickle of selling in public utilities introduced a tinge of irregularity in the bond market today, partially nullifying a new rise of modest proportions in the rails.

Going into the final hour some top-notch, low-couponed issues of lighting and power companies, most of which have been selling at par or better for many months, were in light supply at losses of major fractions to a point and in some cases more. Many rail bonds steered an independent course, adding fractions or more to Tuesday's rise.

Attracting renewed buying were Wabash first 5s, Western Pacific first 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Great Northern 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Rock Island general 4s and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles.

American Water Works 6s dropped around 4 points on a small amount of offerings. This issue, along with many other high priced stocks and bonds, has been feeling the effects of adverse tax developments in recent days. New lows for a year or longer have been frequent in this group recently.

U. S. Governments were only slightly changed either way on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Foreign dollar bonds were quiet.

President's Speech Seen Ineffective By Farm Bloc Leaders

WASHINGTON (AP)—House farm bloc leaders asserted that President Roosevelt's farm speech Monday night had not won any votes for elimination from the Agricultural Appropriation Bill of a prohibition against below-parity sales of Government-held commodities.

They reiterated their confidence that the House would accept the ban when a preliminary vote is taken, probably late Wednesday.

The President's speech, warning that increased farm prices would contribute to inflation, "will have no affect on the outcome of the House fight," was the opinion of Representative Tarver (D) of Georgia.

Mr. Tarver, who has been handling the farm bill since the House started debate on it a week ago, pointed out that the President made no direct reference to the sales prohibition.

"I believe we have the necessary votes to retain the ban," he told reporters.

His confidence was shared by Representative Pace (D) of Georgia, who contended the President's remarks had no direct bearing on the issue before the House.

Administration leaders, however, insisted they would have enough strength to strike the prohibition from the bill.

ICC Orders Pooling Of Livestock Cars To Prevent Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a pooling of livestock cars at terminals beginning April 1, to prevent "wasteful use of railroad equipment."

Declaring that "immediate action to prevent shortage of railroad equipment and congestion of traffic" was necessary, the commission forbade railroads to furnish two single-deck livestock cars to meet an order for one double-deck car or to supply a larger car than was ordered so long as the type of equipment requested was available.

The ICC said that "at any station or terminal served by more than one railroad, or by a terminal or switching line, all livestock cars shall be available without regard to the ownership as between carriers."

The order replaces one issued late in January which was to have become effective March 15.

Canada's War Loan Now $979,217,000

OTTAWA, March 11 (Canadian Press)—Latest tally in Canada's second Victory Loan shows a national total of $979,217,100, the National War Finance Committee said today.

The figures showed cash subscriptions of $827,09,100 and conversions of $152,118,000.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	38½	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38	37¾	37¾	— ¾
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	10	107	107	107	— ½
48¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	1	47	47	47	—1
7½	6⅜	Adams Ex (.60g)	16	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'r 9
11⅜	10⅞	Addressog (½e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'r 9
38¼	31¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	31¼	30½	30½	—1¼
2⅜	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	6	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	4	Alleg pf xw	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 7
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	4⅜	4	4	— ⅜
17	12	Alleghany pr pf	2	12	12	12	M'r 6
22¾	20	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	4	20½	20	20	
5½	4¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
149	125	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	124	123	123¼	—1¾
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
14¼	13½	Allied Mills 1¼g	2	13¼	13	13	— ¼
6⅛	5	Allied Strs (.15e)	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
81	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73	73	73	M'r 7
30½	25½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	8	26½	25¾	25¾	
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 5
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16⅞	16½	16⅝	M'r 6
56	46¾	Amerada Pet (2)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ¼
23⅝	20¼	Am Ag Ch 1.30a	3	20¼	19¾	20	— ⅛
48¼	36¼	Am Airlines 1½g	5	37	36	36	—1
73¼	57⅜	Am Bk Note .20e	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
51¼	37⅛	Am Bosch	2	43⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
33	29	Am Brake 2.20g	4	28¾	27½	27½	—1½
13¼	11¼	Am Cable & R	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 10
65¼	58½	Am Can (4)	5	59⅞	59	59	—1½
166	161½	Am Can pf (7)	4	164	164	164	M'r 4
33	29¾	Am Car&Fy(1g)	8	30⅛	29½	29¾	— ⅜
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	70½	70½	70½	— ¾
20½	18	Am Ch & C (½e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ½
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71⅛	70¾	70¾	M'r 7
5⅝	4½	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
9¾	7⅝	Am Comm Al	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
22¾	18	Am Crys S (½e)	7	19½	19½	19½	
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	7	¾	¾	¾	M'r 4
6	5	Am Europ (.40g)	12	5	5	5	M'r 6
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 9
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	—1½
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	7	24	23	23¾	— ½
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 7
32	27	Am-Haw SS ¾e	2	27½	27½	27½	M'r 10
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	3	2½	2½	2½	
35	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	M'r 9
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	4	38	37¾	38	M'r 10
1½	1½	Am Ice	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 6
26¼	25	Am Ice pf	3	27	26	26	
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6½	6½	6½	
10¼	8¼	Am Locomotive	32	8¾	8	8	— ⅜
89½	83⅞	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	83¾	83½	83½	— ⅜
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	2	10	10	10	— ¼
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	12	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (¼e)	5	20¾	20½	20½	
⅛	⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
26¼	17¼	APL $6 pf (17⅜k)	5	18	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
22	15	APL $5 pf $1.56k	10	15⅜	14⅜	15¼	+ ¼
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	16	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	8	10⅜	10½	10½	
5½	4⅞	Am Saf R (½g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7	7	7	
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	3	39¼	38½	38½	— ½
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	M'r 9
34¼	32	Am Snuff (1.60e)	*1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
20⅞	18⅞	Am St Fdrs(½e)	14	19⅜	18¾	18¾	— ⅝
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¾e)	3	11½	11½	11½	
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 4
21¾	16⅞	Am Sugar (2e)	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
97⅛	87⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	M'r 9
21¾	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
134¾	120½	Am Tel & Tel(9)	35	122⅝	120½	120½	—2⅛
49¾	42½	Am Tob (1e)	8	42	40½	40½	—2
50¾	43⅝	Am Tob B (1e)	22	43	41½	41½	—2¼
143⅝	134½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133⅞	133½	123½	—1
5	4⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
27	23	Am Viscose(⅓e)	9	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
116½	111½	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	112⅛	111¾	111¾	— ½
3¼	2½	Am Water Wks	19	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
70¼	65	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	69	69	69	Feb24
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
76⅜	70	Am Wool pf 1½g	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
5⅞	3⅞	Am Zinc L & S	11	4⅛	3¾	3¾	— ¼
50	44½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	44½	44½	44½	M'r 7
28⅜	25⅞	Anaconda (½e)	16	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅝
17	13	Anchor H (.90g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅝	1⅛	A P W Paper	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
35	33	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	33	33	33	M'r 7
111½	109¾	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+ ¼
4¼	3¼	Armour Ill	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
61½	61¼	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	3	63⅞	63¾	63¾	— ¾
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ⅓e	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 10
7¼	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 7
4	3⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6¾	5	Assd Dry Goods	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
77½	69½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	69½	69½	69½	M'r 7
83	73	As D 2pf (5¼k)	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb26
38⅜	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	47	37¾	36⅜	36⅞	—1⅜
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	— ½
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	5	23½	23	23	
34	22	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 3
45½	36	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	35	35	35	—1
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	10	19	18½	18⅝	— ¾
109¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	12	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	
70	56	Atlas Powd (⅜e)	1	56	56	56	M'r 10
9¼	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	4	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4⅛	3¼	Aviat Corp (.15g)	17	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14¾	12½	Bald Loco ct	10	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
4½	2¾	Balt & Ohio	7	3½	3½	3½	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
9⅞	7⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	3	5½	5	5	
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	12	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
18½	14⅞	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	6	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
19½	17⅝	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 6
24½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
104⅛	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Feb16
100¾	80½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'r 10
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	10	35⅜	34½	34½	—1
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
52	48	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	—2½
24¼	19⅞	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
66⅞	58½	Beth Steel (1½e)	15	59¾	58½	58½	— ⅞
121	115⅞	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	M'r 10
22½	19¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	20	20	20	M'r 10
19¾	17¼	Black & D (1.60)	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14½	13¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 6
21¼	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	14	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	4	29	29	29	M'r 10
17¼	15	Bond Strs (1.60a)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	M'r 5
20⅜	19½	Borden Co (.30e)	15	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	28	22⅝	21⅝	22	— ¼
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25	35	25	M'r 10
18½	17½	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
9¼	8¼	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	9	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	3	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	M'r 10
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	4	32	32	32	M'r 10
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	2	8⅞	8½	8½	— ½
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 9
14	11⅛	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	4	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
8¾	7½	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	5	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
3⅜	2⅝	Budd Mfg	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅓e	15	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'r 9
26	24½	Bulova Wat (2)	4	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅝
19¼	17⅛	Burling M (1.40)	2	17⅞	17¼	17¼	M'r 6
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	2	54¾	54½	54½	— ½
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	6	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
3½	2¼	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	5¼	Butler Bros .80a	8	5½	5½	5½	
20⅝	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	M'r 9
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 9
8¼	6½	Byers (A.M) Co	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 10
11⅜	10	Byron Jack ¼e	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	4	17	17	17	— ¼
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅜
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	4	13⅛	13	13	
12½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	M'r 10
2⅜	1¾	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S ½e	1	25	25	25	
3	2½	Carriers&G .05g	26	2⅝	2½	2½	M'r 6
69	61⅜	Case (JI) (7g)	4	62⅜	61⅜	61⅜	M'r 10
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	34½	34	34½	M'r 9
21¼	18	Celanese (½e)	6	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
8¼	7	Celotex (1)	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
23⅜	18	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	18½	18½	18½	M'r 6
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	13	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	6	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
3¼	2½	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅝
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	
19	16½	Chain Belt (¼e)	3	16⅝	16½	16½	M'r 10
17	16	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'r 5
7½	6	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 9
36¾	30½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	16	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
98	95	Ches & Q pf (4)	2	95	93¼	93¼	—1¾
4	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 10
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	5	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 10
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
39¾	36¼	Chi P'a cv pf (3)	2	36½	36¼	36¼	M'r 6
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 10
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 10
9½	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	9½	9½	9½	M'r 10
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 10
2¼	1⅜	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 10
52½	43⅜	Chrysler Cp (1e)	54	52	50¾	51	—1
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 9
34½	31	Clark Equip (¾e	1	33	32½	33	Feb28
29	25	Clev Graph B 2g	1	25	25	25	M'r 6
44	34½	Climax M (1.20a)	8	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	2	32½	32½	32½	
79½	58	Coca-Cola (¾e)	*5	58	57¾	57¾	— ¼
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	57¾	57¾	— ¼
13⅝	11⅝	Colgate-P (½a)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
105½	102¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	
14¼	12	Collins & A (¾e)	4	12	12	12	M'r 10
18⅛	14¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅞	Colum Br A .30e	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
13½	10	Colum Br B .30e	2	10	10	10	M'r 10
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	13	1¼	1¼	1¼	
54	39⅞	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	39½	37¼	37½	—2⅜
6½	5⅛	Columb Pict	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	M'r 10
72	60	Colum Carb (1e)	7	62¼	60	60	M'r 6
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	12	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
100	94	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 6
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	15	23	22¼	22⅝	
103½	102	Com T cv pf(4½)	7	103¼	103¼	103¼	M'r 10
9¾	8⅛	Coml Solv (.55g)	14	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	38	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	30	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	30¼	30	30	— ⅝
23¾	19¼	Com Edis (1.80)	27	19¼	19	19	— ¼
3⅝	2⅜	Conde Nast .40e	6	2½	2½	2½	M'r 3
16½	14⅞	Congoleum (1a)	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
21¾	16½	Cons Aire (4g)	24	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'r 6
7⅞	6	Cons Cop (⅜g)	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14	11⅞	Cons Ed (1.60)	38	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
94	82¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	83½	82¾	82¾	— ⅞
⅜	⅛	Cons Film Ind	11	½	⅜	⅜	
9	7½	Cons Film pf(1g)	13	8	7½	7½	— ¾
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 10
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (⅓)	33	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 5
5⅜	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
29	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 4
94½	91	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb28
13½	12	Container (¼e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
3¼	2½	Cont Baking	1	2½	2½	2½	
$111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
103½	92½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83½	89½	89½	—3
27¼	23¼	Cont Can (½e)	5	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
8¼	7⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
42	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	35½	34½	34½	— ¾
33¾	31⅝	Cont Motors .10e	*12	33⅜	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
24	19¾	Cont Oil Del ¾e	13	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
19⅞	18	Cont Stl (¼e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 4
12½	10⅛	Cop'weld S (.80)	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
51½	49	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	M'r 5
55¾	49⅛	Corn Prods (3)	16	48½	47¼	47¼	—1¾
35⅜	27⅛	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 10
14	12¾	Crane Co (1g)	7	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	8	13¾	13¾	13¾	+1½
7	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
19½	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
41	38½	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	38½	38½	38½	M'r 3
11⅞	10⅜	Crown Zel (¾e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
36	29¾	Crucible Stl (1g)	2	30	30	30	— ¼
79¼	74½	Crucible pf (5)	2	75½	74½	74½	M'r 7
9	7¼	Cuban-

Commerce and Finance

NAM Urges Taxing to Limit, Leaving Only Enough for Survival

Business and Industry

Price Ceiling Put on Used Tires, Tubes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has imposed a price ceiling on used tires and tubes, effective after March 16, in answer to widespread complaints of "price gouging."

The order uses prices existing between Oct. 1 and Oct. 15 as a guide in establishing the ceilings. It also sets up a complex schedule of prices based on the size and condition of the used tires. It affects tires for both passenger cars and trucks.

Reasonable Prices

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said the ceiling was intended to maintain reasonable prices in "the only remaining market for tires and tubes open to the ordinary citizen who cannot satisfy rationing regulation requirements for purchase of new or retreaded tires."

Dealers in many instances, he asserted, had seized upon the rubber shortage to sell used tires at prices considerably higher than the maximum prices allowed for new tires.

Passenger car tires are divided into these four categories, based on the amount of wear evident:

1. Tires which retain 7/32's of an inch or more of tread design depth.

2. Tires retaining more than 3/32's of an inch but less than 7/32's of an inch of tread design depth.

3. Tires that have been regrooved or which retain 3/32's of an inch or less of tread design depth.

4. Tires worn smooth but usable as carcasses for retreading or recapping.

Under this system the following sample prices for four-ply passenger car tires of size 6.00-16 are set forth: Class 1, $8.10; Class 2, $6.65; Class 3, $4.45; Class 4, $1.50. The new tire price for this size is $14.75. The price for fourth class used tires of all sizes is $1.50.

The tread design depth measurements used in fixing the classifications for truck tires are slightly larger. The first category includes tires retaining 9/32's of an inch or more; the second, those with more than 4/32's of an inch but less than 9/32's of an inch; the third those having 4/32's of an inch or less. The fourth truck tire class is the same as that for smooth passenger car tires.

Sample truck tire prices, for 10-ply tires size 8.25-15: First class, $37.70; second class, $30.85; third class, $20.55; fourth class, $7.20.

The new tire price is $68.50 for this size.

The maximum passenger car tube price is $1.50 for all sizes. Truck tube ceiling prices range from $2 to $14.

Must Measure Tread

Mr. Henderson urged that buyers insist upon the dealer measuring for them the depth of the tread design.

"It cannot be said too strongly that the used tire prices set forth in the order are maximums," the Price Administrator noted. "Many of the tires offered within the various categories may not deserve the applicable maximum price. Buyers still must carefully examine tires offered for sale to make sure that their condition warrants the price asked."

Dealers are required to post prominently a statement showing the ceiling prices permissible. The order also prohibits dealers from adding to the price any charges for repairs or any service charges which were not made by the seller prior to March 7, 1942.

Dealers must furnish to the purchaser a written statement showing the price, size and type of tire or tube and must keep similar records for examination by the OPA.

Promoted

T. A. Lynch

Elected a Vice-President of the Reynolds Metals Co. Mr. Lynch has been sales manager to the aeronautical industry for the company.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 8700
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Barclay 7-5540

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 171

A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable April 15, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1942.

LIONEL W. UDELL
Treasurer

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
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'Gas' Rationing Seen Awaiting Formal Orders

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Curtailment of gasoline consumption in the East by compulsory restrictions apparently awaits only the drawing of formal orders.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes was understood today to have to come to a decision that a restrictive program is necessary. Oil quarters said he probably would draw up the curtailment plan and the order would come through the War Production Board which has broad emergency powers over civilian supplies.

Several days may be required to work out details preliminary to invoking the restrictions.

Oil sources indicated the first restrictions would reduce gasoline supplies to filling stations, from 15 to 25 per cent, and institute a nation-wide 7 p. m.-7 a. m. curfew for the stations, a program employed in the East to cut consumption last summer and fall.

Rigid coupon book rationing may come later.

A committee from the oil industry has recommended definite action to meet the supply difficulties caused in the 17 seaboard states and the District of Columbia by the sinking and war transfer of tanker ships which usually serve the area.

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—The imminence of gasoline rationing on the eastern seaboard was made even clearer today by the American Petroleum Association's report that supplies of that motor fuel and of light and heavy fuel oils declined sharply in the week ended March 7.

The transportation shortage was emphasized by another rise in the nation's gasoline stocks, which piled up in central and southwest producing areas while the East's store shrank.

The East coast states had 18,408,000 barrels of gasoline at the end of the week, against 19,027,000 barrels a week earlier.

Heavy fuel oil on hand totaled 6,976,000 barrels against 7,376,000 the week before and 8,472,000 a year ago. Light fuel oil, of the type used for residential heating, declined to 7,741,000 barrels from 8,397,000 barrels and compared with 10,809,000 in the 1941 period.

At the same time the total United States gasoline supply rose to a high of 106,668,000 barrels at the end of the week, compared with 105,635,000 a week earlier and 96,075,000 on the comparable 1941 date.

Crude oil production declined to an average of 3,934,350 barrels daily from 4,015,650 the previous week and compared with 3,633,450 in the 1941 week.

Refineries operated at only 75.4 per cent of capacity because of the inability to transport products to the rest of the nation and ran to stills an average of 3,530,000 barrels of crude daily.

Gasoline production for the week dropped to 11,353,000 barrels from 12,131,000 barrels the preceding week.

Question of Land War Risk Insurance in Nebulous State

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fire insurance companies here, both stock and mutual, are watching with great interest the progress of legislation in Congress for the financial protection of private property against bombardment and other war damage.

Bills have passed both Senate and House to authorize the RFC to turn over funds up to $1,000,000,000 to the War Damage Corporation for land war risk insurance. The bills differ on one essential point, in that the Senate bill would make the first $15,000 of insurance coverage free or without premium while the House puts the free insurance at zero.

But both the bills are vague in the extreme on numerous fundamental points which are, apparently, to be left to Administrative choice, such as the actual amount of the total insurance coverage to be written, and the method by which the War Damage Corporation will actually write the insurance or have it written.

Vulnerability to Fire

The importance of the matter was high-lighted recently by President Roosevelt's reference to the possibility of a bombing attack on Detroit or other inland cities. Particularly owing to the frame construction of most American housing, even in many large cities, large-scale conflagrations could apparently be set off by enemy bombers. The inadequacy of present-day American fire-fighting departments to cope with the results of bombing attacks was strikingly described in the current issue of Harper's Magazine and apparently the preoccupation of the civilian defense authorities with rhythmic dancing, bowling, and know-your-government has prevented them from getting round to this problem so far.

Most of the fire companies so far have stayed out of land war risk or bombardment insurance entirely. They feel that the possibilities are catastrophic and that the financial protection of property-owners against it is properly a government function, as it is considered in Britain under the War Damage Act of August, 1941. While they feel competent on the basis of long experience to appraise complicated individual fire risks, including the conflagration risk in various cities, they feel that bombardment risk involves consideration of military strategy, terror or token raids, problems of aerial navigation, weather, curvature of the earth, etc., which they are not competent to appraise sufficiently well to risk stockholders' equities or existing policy-holders' reserves.

Doing Land Office Business

Most of the casualty companies are inclined to the same viewpoint where workmen's compensation is involved, the issue being analogous. As the contracts now stand, if a bomb falls through a factory roof and kills the workmen the casualty company is obligated, whereas in Britain the Government assumes the comparable responsibility.

However, a few fire insurance companies are actually selling bombardment insurance and apparently, doing a land office business at it, including the Rhode Island Insurance Company in Providence and the General Insurance Company in Seattle. Demand for such insurance particularly on the West Coast was spurred in February by the submarine shelling of a spot on the California coast. This week the Loyalty insurance fleet, headed by the Fireman's Insurance Company of Newark, also embarked on the business.

These companies obviously take the view that they can safely spread their risks, and that bombardment insurance is in this respect no more dangerous than conflagration insurance which, with proper reinsurance, the companies now write in all large cities. They also apparently feel that the fire insurance industry, which undoubtedly was next on the list for TNEC investigation when the war cut off public interest and money from TNEC, will be missing the boat and jeopardizing its future by leaving the business to the government. Along this line some insurance men feel that if the government does go into the business it should do so through reinsurance of privately placed policies.

Both the House and Senate bills now ready for conference are vague in the extreme on numerous important points. The bill recently passed by the House runs to a total of less than a thousand words, in contrast with the British War Damage Act of 1941 which runs into enough detail to fill a medium-sized book. The bill directs the RFC to supply funds up to $1,000,000,000 to the War Damage Corporation "to provide through insurance, reinsurance, or otherwise reasonable protection against loss of or damage to property real and personal which may result, or may have resulted, from enemy attack or from any action taken by the military, naval, or air forces of the United States in resisting or guarding against enemy action."

RFC Discretion Large

But this vague wording leaves almost everything but the most elemental matter of coverage to RFC discretion. It is not clear, for instance, how many billions of coverage could be sold on the strength of "funds of $1,000,000,000." It does not indicate whether the War Damage Corporation should actually be the insurer or be re-insurer to private companies. It does not indicate whether, if War Damage Corporation is to be the insurer, it should use the services of the stock and mutual companies in writing the insurance or should set up its own personnel, estimated to require up to 50,000 people. It says nothing about the rates of insurance. It does not indicate whether payment should be made "on the nose" or whether, as under British law, it may be postponed in the case of damage too large to be made good at the moment, until after the war. It has nothing comparable to the British stipulation that certain kinds of insurance on certain things shall be voluntary and on others compulsory—which in effect amounts to a tax.

A week after Pearl Harbor the RFC set up the War Damage Corporation to guaranty payments on bombardment damage up to $100,000,000 without premium. The new bills apparently raise that figure to $1,000,000,000. But in the case of the House bill they require premium payments on all damages to be paid after July 1, while the Senate bill requires premiums to be paid on all damages over $15,000. Debates in the House indicated that the objection to free bombardment insurance is the simple fact that war risk life insurance to members of the armed forces is not free. The guess here is that a compromise will be made in conference between the two figures of zero and $15,000 for the maximum free insurance. In Britain free compensation is paid to householders up to £200 plus certain extras such as £25 for each member of the household under 16 years.

Daily Crude Oil Output Decreases

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—For the second time this year daily crude oil production fell below 4,000,000 barrels daily. The Oil and Gas Journal said the flow of the nation's wells dropped 55,235 to 3,960,200 for the week ended March 7.

Texas declined 42,000 to 1,473,450; East Texas, 200 to 368,000; Oklahoma, 1,700 to 392,000; California, 3,500 to 622,250; Louisiana, 2,085 to 350,015, and Michigan, 2,250 to 48,600.

Eastern fields increased 2,000 to 114,500; Illinois, 670 to 334,330; Kansas, 3,100 to 233,100, and Rocky Mountain States, 1,780 to 113,580.

Argentina Repatriating Securities From Britain

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Argentine Government has arranged to purchase about $1,630,000 worth of Trans-Andean Railroad bonds now held in England.

The Finance Ministry announced the purchase would be made with blocked sterling credit which Argentina has accumulated in London as a result of Britain's abnormally unfavorable trade balance.

The purchase will raise to about $16,000,000 the amounut of Argentine securities repatriated from Britain in this manner in four months.

NAM Urges Taxing All To the Limit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Taxation to the limit, "leaving only enough for survival in order to guarantee victory, to eliminate profiteering and to insure the future solvency of our government," is the keynote of a tax program of the National Association of Manufacturers made public here today.

Howard Coonley, chairman of the Walworth Company, was chairman of the meeting of the association's executive and finance committees which drew up the program here yesterday. The association's recommendations will be presented to Congress.

Tax to Limit

"It is the sense of this committee, representing 80 per cent of the nation's war production manufacturers, that all corporations and individuals with income should be taxed to the maximum of their ability to pay for the terrific burden of this war," J. Cheever Cowdin, chairman of the finance committee and chairman of the Board of Universal Pictures Corporation, declared following the meeting.

"The express philosophy of William P. Witherow, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, that America must give 'all in personal energy, plant production and taxes now' is fully supported in our committee's findings.

"We have sought methods of reaching every available taxable corporate dollar of excess earnings. In other words, all income over and above that needed to keep our business structure alive and intact should be taxed to the limit—leaving only enough for survival—in order to guarantee the victorious prosecution of the war, to eliminate profiteers and to insure the future solvency of our government."

Seek Equitable Basis

Mr. Cowdin said the association's committees would work to determine "an equitable base to insure the collection of maximum taxes from all corporations."

"We will do everything possible," he continued, "to help the Congress in finding what might be termed a flexible ceiling, above which no unwarranted profits will be permitted to any corporation, but beneath which there will be a sufficient return to insure private industry's ability to carry out the war production program of the Government."

Mr. Cowdin made his statement following a series of meetings which brought together committee officers and industrial tax experts from all parts of the country. Since January 1, the committees have been working on factual material to be presented to Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee, trying to raise at least $7,000,000,000 new revenue, called on Treasury officials today for all available statistics on the sales tax.

Sentiment for some kind of a sales levy appeared to be growing among congressmen. Some members took open exception to Secretary Henry Morgenthau's program which calls for raising $7,610,000,000 chiefly through stiffer individual income taxes and corporation levies, and from new excise taxes.

Mr. Morgenthau and many Treasury officials have expressed their opposition to a sales tax, contending among other things that it would be inequitable and inflationary.

W. J. Schieffelin, Jr., chairman of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, proposed yesterday that Congress raise $4,000,000,000 through a graduated retail sales tax and $1,000,000,000 from higher income taxes, with the other $2,000,000,000 of President Roosevelt's $7,000,000,000 program being deferred until fall.

Mr. Schieffelin recommended that a 2 or 3 per cent rate be imposed on food, and at least 10 per cent on higher-priced articles, with an average of about 5 per cent.

Treasury officials have estimated that a 5 per cent manufacturers' sales tax would yield from $153,000,000 to $3,780,000,000, depending on exemptions.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the committee said that he opposed a retail sales tax but was maintaining an open mind on a manufacturers' sales tax.

Newsprint Price Ceiling Expected

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The United States and Canada will impose price ceilings on newsprint simultaneously in the near future as the result of current negotiations, authoritative sources declared today.

The Price Administration declined to comment on the pending ceiling, which would be the first to be ordered by the two governments, but other sources said it was intended to be effective for the second quarter of the year, starting April 1.

There was no indication what the price maximum would be. The American quotation now is $50 a ton. Canadian mills have announced a $3 increase to $53 a ton, to become effective for American purchasers April 1.

Knitting Exhibition Cancelled

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers announced cancellation of the 1942 knitting arts exhibition, which had been scheduled to be held at Atlantic City, April 27-30.

Elected Director

R. B. Tucker

Elected to the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., succeeding H. A. Galt, who is retiring. Mr. Tucker has been associated with the company since 1929.

Consol. Aircraft Has $755,000,000 Backlog Nov. 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chairman Tom Girdler and President Harry Woodhead, of the Consolidated Aircraft Corp., reported in a letter to stockholders, credited the establishment of mechanized assembly lines for a large part in its increased production and said the company's unfilled orders at the end of November, 1941, totaled $755,498,000 compared with $318,648,226 at the end of 1940.

Included in the unfilled orders was $361,424,482, the estimated amount of contracts taken by the company on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis.

The letter said total federal, state and municipal taxes chargeable against the corporation for the first 11 months of 1941 were $21,216,792, equivalent to $2.64 for every $1 of net income.

Although the volume of operations in 1941 expanded 10-fold over 1940, the letter pointed out, federal income and excess profits taxes increased from $1,045,022 to $18,195,490, or more than 1,700 per cent.

Net earnings for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1941, as previously reported, after all charges and taxes, were $8,024,882, equal to $6.22 per share of outstanding common stock, against $1,400,645 for the calendar year 1940.

"For the first time in the history of the aircraft industry the powered assembly line has been applied to the production of big bombers in the Consolidated main plant," the letter said.

"Mechanized assembly lines for bombers that weigh 30 or 40 tons are quite a different matter from mechanizing an assembly line for motorcars weighing two tons or less.

"The powered assembly line has thrown overboard all of the former standards of plane production. Adopted throughout the aircraft industry as it is sure to be, it will be a tremendous factor in enabling the industry to turn out the planes needed to overwhelm the enemy."

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Consolidated Aircraft Corporation has ordered a three-shift 22½-hour production schedule at its two military airplane plants in San Diego effective Saturday.

The bomber plants have been operating two nine-hour shifts.

Steel Production To Make New Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's steel production in the current week will reach a new record peak of 1,654,500 net tons with the industry operating at an average of 97.4 per cent of capacity, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

This would compare with the previous week's outturn of 1,651,100 tons, the previous high, and an operating rate of 97.2 per cent. A month ago production was 1,622,400 tons with operations at 95.5 per cent.

A year ago at this time when the industry had a considerably smaller capacity the production amounted to 1,594,500 tons and operations averaged 98.8 per cent.

Furniture Shippers Fined For Violating Elkins Act

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Fines totaling $56,000 were imposed upon the Southern Railway, the Chicago & North Western and a group of furniture manufacturers in the Lenoir area in Shelby by Federal District Judge E. Yates Webb when the defendants submitted to 56 charges of violating the Elkins Act in shipping furniture.

The charges involved the obedience of shippers and railroads to ICC regulations on furniture freight rates. The Government charged that through unwarranted practice the shippers and the railroads evaded the rate schedule by using two regular size freight cars instead of the 50-foot furniture-size cars designed for that traffic, in such a way as to constitute a violation of the Elkins Act, which is the enforcement act for the Interstate Commerce Commission rate schedule. The offenses were said to have dated back to August, 1941.

Conversions To War Output Gain Rapidly

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—American ingenuity of the kind that turns a carpet factory into a plant for the manufacture of gun barrels has surprised and delighted the War Production Board, which doesn't find progress too satisfactory on many fronts.

One particularly gratifying—and amazing—performance was turned in by a linoleum manufacturer who rearranged his machinery in such a way that it now turns out brass shell casings in place of fancy floor coverings.

The WPB caught another brass check when one of the world's largest builders of merry-go-rounds reported that it was ready, able and willing to turn to the production of parts for warplanes and tanks.

Complete Change-Over

"We had to change over completely from ordinary machine and structural work to the highest type of precision machine and structural work," the head of the concern said. "Our engineering department did the job."

Now, instead of carousals, they're turning out jigs and fixtures for tank production, and gun mounts, tools, punches, dies and gauges for the production of pursuit ships and bombers.

Some of the other change-overs have been a shade less spectacular, as WPB drives toward a complete conversion of manufacturing to war production.

A survey of the rapidly changing picture of industrial America shows:

A maker of ladies' "unmentionables" is now turning out mosquito netting instead of lace panties.

A firm that used to make orange squeezers now manufactures gauges and dies and bullet punches.

Percussion caps are being made in a plant that once specialized in egg poachers.

A toy company now is working on nothing but binnacles, compasses, gun sights and bearings for the U. S. Navy.

A company that turned out hair curlers in peacetime has shifted to the manufacture of aircraft assembly clamps.

And a silversmith who specialized in tableware now is working on forceps for the medical corps.

Amateurs Help

Throughout the country the WPB has found large and small machine shops turning to the production of parts and supplies needed in the war effort. Even amateurs have offered their services in home workshops. There is the former traveling salesman whose hobby was to make things. Now there is a sign over the entrance to his basement workshop proclaiming: "Positively no admittance—U. S. defense plant." He and neighbor hobbyists are grinding out service tools for aviation factories, firing mechanisms for tanks, and other precision instruments.

WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson has ordered American industry to send in month by month reports on its conversion to war work. A clear picture of the change-over is needed, he said, to provide "basic information upon the degree to which plants are approximating the full utilization of their equipment which is necessary if the goals set for munitions production in 1942 and 1943 are to be met."

Penna R. R. Net Up $11,608,128 in '41

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad reported net income for 1941 of $52,383,958—an increase of $11,608,128 over 1940.

Surplus after appropriations to sinking and other funds, was $48,414,588, equal to $3.68 per share as compared with $36,896,665 or $2.80 a share in 1940.

In the ninety-fifth annual report to stockholders, President Martin W. Clement said:

"The railroads have again demonstrated their capacity under private management to meet successfully and completely the demands made upon them by the national emergency. . . .

"The railroad of the country are alert to their responsibility in the moving of men and materials so essential to our national defense. . . ."

Net railway operating income totaled $97,102,488, an increase of $10,603,002 over 1941 while freight revenue reached $477,008,587, an increase of $113,498,281.48 or 31.2 per cent and passenger revenue was $89,022,891.78, a boost of $17,399,671.93 or 24.3 per cent over the previous year.

Higbee Operators Seek Injunction on Stock Sale

CLEVELAND (AP)—John P. Murphy and Charles L. Bradley, operators of the Higbee Co. here, sued to enjoin public sale Friday, March 13, of securities which nominally control the department store. They received a temporary injunction pending a hearing Thursday.

Robert Young and Allan P. Kirby, New York financiers, obtained the securities from George A. Ball, Indiana capitalist, and advertised them for sale Friday. Financial circles understood that Mr. Young and Mr. Kirby intended to buy in the securities unless Mr. Bradley and Mr. Murphy paid more than $550,000 on a note made to Mr. Ball and now held by Mr. Young and Mr. Kirby.

The note called for payment on 10 days' notice—given last Tuesday.

Adjust Your Life Insurance to Your Estate

Many persons regard their life insurance policies as a form of investment which, once purchased, need not be reviewed or reconsidered.

However, inevitable changes in the insured's situation—changes due to constant new developments in legislative or economic conditions—make a periodic review of his policies not only wise but necessary.

If such a review in your own case indicates that a Life Insurance Trust in any of its forms might be desirable, we invite you and your Life Underwriter to discuss the matter with the officers of our Trust Department.

The
New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH : : 99 NEWBURY STREET

Member Federal Reserve System

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Ceiling Prices Are Placed On Pork Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Leon Henderson has issued an order placing a temporary maximum price ceiling on nearly all pork products. Prices of 90 per cent of America's pork products, representing half of the nation's meat supply, have been frozen at the highest prices prevailing at wholesale during the period of March 3 to 7, inclusive.

In order to allow the meat packers sufficient time to list their maximum prices the order will not become effective until March 23. It will be in effect for 60 days, during which period a permanent price schedule will be issued.

Will Hold Down Costs

It was pointed out by the OPA that the new order was expected to be a major help in holding down the cost of living, since pork products are a major item in most families' budgets. Last year the American public's bill for pork and other hog products topped $2,000,000,000.

Farmers or retailers are not affected directly by the order. Mr. Henderson said, however, that "OPA will step into the retail picture immediately should present retail price margins rise beyond possibly a slight increase to reflect changes in replacement costs, thus adding to the consumer's burden unduly.

"Pork is a particularly important item in the budget of families with incomes under $500 per annum and of persons with fixed incomes, both of whom will be hit hardest by rising living costs. Therefore any justified complaints of price gouging will be followed by prompt controls at the retail source, even though such 'policing' would require the services of a large field force."

Record Prices

In a statement accompanying the order the OPA noted that hog prices during February were among the highest on record, high enough so that the new ceiling represents prices to farmers in excess of the 110 per cent of parity provided for in the Emergency Price Control Act. These record prices, plus the low cost of feed corn, have led Federal officials to expect a sharp increase in hog breeding.

This increased production was cited by Mr. Henderson as one of the reasons for applying the price ceiling now. Other reasons are that the Agricultural Marketing Administration has been making large lease-lend purchases and the Army has been buying heavily.

U. S. Agencies Vying Strongly For Steel Goods

NEW YORK (AP)—The Iron Age commented that competition between government agencies and between private industries for equipment and materials "seemed in need of a flattening-out or a brushing off."

"First, competition among the War Department, the Navy Department and the War Production Board for machine tools apparently has now reached a state where each of these government agencies considers it a moral victory to outsmart the others in obtaining machines for specific plants," the trade journal said.

"Such misdirected enterprise by Government agencies or, for that matter, by private industries competing with each other over some gravely needed product or piece of equipment, seems out of harmony with the country's needs for weapons."

The magazine said that an occasional result was that war plants would receive part of their tool requirements and then be unable to operate for a time because they lacked the remainder.

Auto Industry to Sell Inventories of Steel

DETROIT (AP)—The automotive branch of the War Production Board announced that sheet and stripped steel, hot and cold rolled bars and other types of steel in demand in war industries may be sold by the automotive industry to firms holding high preference ratings.

The announcement said that since passenger car production was halted last month, manufacturers have been left with sizable inventories of various steel products.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, March 11

	Europe†		
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables†	$4.04	$4.04	$4.02
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1465
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
	South America		
Arg'tina—peso†	.2369	.2373	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.5350	.5350	.6583
	Far East		
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8812	.8838	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Road Plans Financing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Southern Pacific Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to sell $5,680,000 of equipment trust certificates, Series T, to finance in part the purchase of 2,200 freight cars costing a total of $7,111,461. The certificates, bearing 2½ per cent interest, would mature in 16 equal installments beginning April 1, 1943.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2¾s 47-45	106.2	106.2	106.2
10 2½s 45	105.25	105.25	105.25
1 2½s 53-49	106.7	106.7	106.7
10 2½s 52-50	106.16	106.16	106.16
1 2½s 54-52	103.16	103.16	103.16
1 2¼s 55-52	101.	101.	101.
1 2¼s 63-58	108.30	108.30	108.30
16 2½s 72-67	100.19	100.17	100.19

New York City Bonds

60 3s 80	101	101	101

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Abitibi P&P5s53st	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
15 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84⅞	84	84
4 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70	70	70
10 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	59¼	59	59
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	53	53	53
3 Allied St'rs 4½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅛	107	107
15 Am&For P 5s 2030	67	67	67
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103⅝	103⅞
4 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
9 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
40 Am T&T 3s 56	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
11 Am W W & E 6s 75	90	90	90
1 Arb Del 4s 57	104⅝	104⅞	104⅞
7 Arm Del 4s 55	104¼	104½	104⅜
13 AT&SF 4s 95	107⅝	107¼	107¼
19 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91½	90⅝	91½
2 AT&SFRkv&M 4s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 A G Line 1st 4s 52	81⅜	81⅜	81⅝
28 A C Line 4½s 64	65	64⅜	64½
19 A C Line 5s 45	98	97⅞	97⅞
5 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32¼	32¼	32¼
26 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64⅞	64½	64½
28 B&O 95 st A	39⅜	38⅛	38½
6 B&O 95 st A	43¾	43¾	43¾
4 B&O 2000 st D	38⅛	38	38⅛
2 B&O 96 st F	38¼	38¼	38¼
80 B&O cv 60 st	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝
25 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	130½	130½	130½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103½	103⅜	103⅜
15 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
33 BostonEMe 4½s 70	42	41½	42
17 BostonAMe 4s 60	74¼	74¼	74¼
4 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	20¼	20	20
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	107	107	107
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	82½	82	82½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5½s C B	98¾	98½	98½
23 Buf Gen El 4¼s 81	113	113	113
24 Buf R&P 57 st	40⅜	40¼	40⅜
12 Burr C R&NO 5s 34 ct	7	7	7
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78	78	78
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Aly	106⅝	106½	106⅝
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	106	106	106
4 Can Pac 5s 54	86	86	86
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	82	82	82
2 Can Pac 4s perp	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 Caro Cen 4s 49	54½	54½	54½
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
2 Carriers&Gen 5s 50	101½	101½	101½
2 Celanese 5s 55	98½	98½	98¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Cen Pac 1st ref 4s 49	30	30	30
11 Cen of Ga 5½s259	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
48 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17	16⅞	17
3 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
6 Cen New Eng 4s 61	69¼	69¼	69¼
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	56¼	55⅞	56
18 Cen P The ts Sh L 4s 54	72½	72½	72½
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	79½	79½	79½
76 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19½	19	19¼
27 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
47 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16¾	16½	17
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	85½	85½	85½
5 CkO 3½s 86 D	103½	103¼	103½
6 CkO rfg 3½s 96E	103¼	103	103¼
130 ChicAlton 3s 49	19¾	19¼	19¼
20 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	79½	79½	79¾
15 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81¼	81	81
3 CB&Q 5s 11 49	94¾	94½	94½
1 CB&Q 3½s 11 49	89⅝	89½	89½
9 Ch&E Ill 1st rf 97	94	93¾	93¾
5 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	44¼	44	44
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Chi I&L 6s 66	81½	81½	81½
190 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	14	13¾	13¾
1 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2½	2½
24 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	51	50¾	51
34 CM&SP 4½s 89C	51	50½	50¾
222 CM&SP 4½s 89E	50⅞	50¼	50⅞
12 CM&SP gen 4s 89	50¼	49¾	49¾
12 CM&SP 3½s 89B	47½	47½	47½
61 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40½	40	40½
33 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22¾	22	22¼
27 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
29 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	34	34	34
36 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	17¾	17¾	17¾
17 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
24 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
17 Chi&NW 4s 87	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 Chi&NW 3½s 87	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
80 CRI & P 4½s 52A	15¾	15¼	15⅝
14 CRI & P gen 4½s 60	23¼	23	23¼
83 CRI & P 4s 88	27¼	26⅝	26⅞
20 CRI & P 4s 88 ct reg	23	23	23
210 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14⅝	14½	14⅝
1 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	51½	51½	51½
4 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	107	107	107
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101½	101½	101½
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4se 52	96	96	96
1 Childs Co 5s 43	42	42	42
2 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	24	24	24
5 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
31 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50¾	50½	50¾
3 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70½	70½	70½
6 Col F & I 5s 70	83	83	83
14 Col & So 4½s 80	22¾	22½	22¾
35 Columbia G 5s 52 May	93¼	92¾	93¼
21 Columbia G 5s 1961	92¼	91½	92
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 Con Edis 2¼s 46	103½	103	103½
19 Con Edis 3½s 48	105	104⅞	105
4 Con Edis 3½s 56	104	104	104
22 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
16 Con Rys 4s 54	33	33	33
2 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	33	33	33
8 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108¼	108	108
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
10 Dayton P&L 3s 70	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
23 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	58⅜	58	58¼
5 D&RG 4½s 36	16	16	16
46 D&RG 4s 36	16⅛	15¾	15¾
10 D&RG West 5s 55	2	2	2
49 DRGW 5s 55 Asd	2	1⅞	2
29 D&RG West 5s 78	16	15¾	15⅞
3 Det Ed 3s 70	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
6 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Duluth SSS&A 5s 37	26	25½	26
3 Duquesene Lt 3½s 65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	100½	100½	100⅝
17 Erie 4½s 2015	55¼	54¾	55
95 Erie 4s 95	91	90½	90¾
1 Fairbnks Morse 4s 56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15 Fireston T&R 3s 61	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9	9	9
5 Francis Sug 5s 56	80	80	80
9 Genl Stl Cst 5½s 49	99¾	98⅝	98⅝
3 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	30¼	30¼	30¼
37 Goodrich 4½s 55	95¼	95⅛	95¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101	101	101
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Gt Nor 4¼s 77 E	86¾	86¼	86¾
39 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98	97¾	97¾
25 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96	96	96
23 G Bay&W deb B	8½	8	8⅛
3 Gulf M & Ohio 5s	73	73	73
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103½	103	103½
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79½	79½	79½
3 Hudson Coal 5s62A	38½	38	38½
17 Hud&Man rfg 5c 57	44¾	44½	44¾
25 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¼	12	12⅛
9 Ill Bell 2¾s 81	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41½	41½	41½
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	48	48
9 Ill Cen 4s 53	45⅝	45½	45½
64 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¾	45½	45⅝
18 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44⅞	44½	44⅝
11 Ill Cen 5s 55	54	53½	53½
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	43¾	43¾	43¾
43 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48¼	48¼	48¼
47 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛
7 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	77	77	77
26 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17½	16¾	17½
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16⅜	15⅝	16
31 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	16⅛	15½	16
17 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25½	25½	25½
2 Jones&Laugh8t3¼s'61	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 KCFt&Mem 4s 36	49½	49½	49½
1 K C South 5s 50	73½	73½	73½
4 K C South 3s 50	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Koppers Co 3½s 61	104½	104½	104½
4 Lac Gas 6s 42A	92½	92	92½
19 Lac Gas 5½s 53	75½	75	75½
9 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	76	75½	75½
27 Lac Gas 42	94¾	96	96
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	64	64	64
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	65	65	65
8 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52¾	52¾	52¾
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40¾	40½	40⅝
15 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36¾	36⅛	36⅛
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
4 Leh Val Term 5s 51	58	57⅞	58
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122	122	122
31 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97	96¾	96¾
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83½	82⅞	83½
1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	105½	105½	105½
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	90¼	90⅛	90⅛
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84½	84½	84½
1 Lou&N8o Jt M 4s 52	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	45½	45½	45½
5 MSP&SSMarie 4s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12¼	12¼	12¼
20 MSP&SM gtd 5s 38	12¾	12¼	12¼
33 MSP&SSM cv 4s 39	12¼	12¼	12¼
22 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35½	35½	35½
29 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	15	14½	14¾
18 M-K-T 4½s 78	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39⅞	39½	39½
23 M-K-T 4s 62 B	29½	29¼	29¼
20 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
51 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	31¼	30¾	30¾
189 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31¾	30¾	30⅞
9 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31¾	31½	31½
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
13 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	31⅝	31½	31½
42 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31¼	30¾	30⅝
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	109½	109½	109½
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104	104½
10 Mor & Essex 5s 55	44¼	44	44¼
14 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	39	38¾	38¾
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	41¾	41¾
5 NashChat&StL 4s 78	67	67	67
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
13 N Eng RR 5s 45	69½	69½	69½
10 N Eng RR 4s 45	66½	66⅜	66½
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118¼	118¼	118¼
5 N Eng T&T 4½s 61B	121¼	121	121
5 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 N Orl & N Z 4½s 52	77½	77½	77½
1 No Ori Term 4s 53	76	76	76
13 NO Tex &M5½s 54	46¾	46½	46½
2 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	40	40	40
43 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	46	46	46
13 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	46	46	46
5 NO Tex&M 5s 56C ct	45	45	45
5 NO Tex&M4½s 56	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56¾	56⅛	56¾
24 NYC 4½s 2013A	51¼	51¼	51¼
4 NYC cn 4s 98	54¾	54¾	54¾
10 NYC 3¼s 46	96½	96½	96½
21 NYC cv 3¼s 52	59	58⅝	58⅞
2 NY ChoF& StL 6s 50	94½	94½	94½
23 NY Chi & StL 5½s 74A	82	81¾	82
44 NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	68	67½	68
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62½	62¼	62¼
10 NY Edis 3¼s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	62	61¾	61¾
10 NY Lack&W 4s73A	56⅞	56½	56½
55 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¼	40¾	41
20 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	55	54½	54½
118 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39½	38¾	39
4 NYNH&H 4s 47	34¼	34¼	34¼
49 NYNH&H 4s 55	34¼	34	34⅛
54 NYNH&H 4s 56	34¾	34	34
16 NYNH&H 3½s 47	32¾	32¼	32⅜
35 NYNH&H 3½s 54	32½	32¼	32¼
35 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32½	32	32¼
6 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5	5	5
1 NY O & W gen 4s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 NY Ry 6s 58 st	106	106	106
4 NY W&Bost 4½s 48	4¼	4¼	4¼
24 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68	67¾	67¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52¼	52½
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	75½	74¾	75½
1 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	69½	69½	69½
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43⅛	43¾
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Ogden&L Cha 4s 48	71½	71½	71½
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107⅝	107⅞
6 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46	107½	107½	107½
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105	105	105
69 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	95¼	94½	95
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s66	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	110¾	110¾	110¾
8 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	102	102	102
8 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	102⅞	102½	102½
9 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106¾	106½	106¾
9 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110¼	110	110
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 80	120½	120½	120½
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¾	104¼	104¼
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90⅜	89⅞	89⅞
13 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	99⅞	99½	99½
7 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	99¼	99	99¼
1 Pen RR 4s 48	110	110	110
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	109½	109¼	109⅜
7 Pen RR 3½s 52	85⅞	85½	85½
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝
7 Peoria&East 4s 60	44¼	44	44
11 Pere Marq 5s 56	74	73½	73½
46 Pere Marq 4½s 80	64½	63¾	64¼
14 Pere Marq 4s 56	64¼	63¾	64¼
9 Phila Co 4½s 61	98⅞	98	98
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
1 Phil Elec2¼s 71	100	100	100
25 Ph Read C&I 5s 49	8½	8⅜	8⅜
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28½	28⅜	28½
3 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	108	108	108
13 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	61¾	60½	61¼
5 Pitts & WVa 4½s 59B	61	61	61
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 60C	61	61	61
35 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¼	81¾	82¼
4 Pub Svc E & G 3¼s 68	108½	108½	108½
3 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Purity Bak 4s 48	104	104	104
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	72¾	72¾	72¾
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102	102	102
16 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	47½	47⅜	47½
47 Rio Gr W ctf cs 4s 49	22¾	21¾	21¾
14 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	8	8	8
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	6½	6½	6½
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	95¾	95¾	95¾
12 StL IM&S RFA&G 33	70¼	70¼	70¼
9 StLPeo&NW5s48	44¼	44	44½
1 StLRM&Pac5s55 st	57	57	57
26 St LSF 5s 50 B	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 St LSE 5s B 50 ct	17	17	17
234 St LSF 4½s78	16¾	16½	16¾
33 StLSF4½s78ct st	16¾	16¼	16¾
83 St LSF 4s 50 A	15½	15¾	15½
14 St L SW 5s 52	47¼	47	47¼
21 St L SW rfg 5s 90	27½	26¾	27¼
4 St L SW 1st 4s 89	79¼	79½	79¼
2 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	68¾	68¾	68¾
7 StP&KC StL 4½s41	11	10½	10½
2 StPaulUnDep3¼s 71	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 StS&A Pass 4s 43	100½	100½	100½
19 Seab AL cn 6s 45	9¾	9¾	9¾
15 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	8½	8½	8½
26 Sea AL 4s 50 st	15¾	15¾	15½
27 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7½	7	7
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Sea-AlFla 6s 35 A ct	6	5¾	6
6 Sea&AlFla 6s 35 B ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
10 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 So Bell T&T 2½ 79	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
28 So Pac 4½s 68	53½	53¼	53½
96 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53	52¾	52⅞
3 So Pac 4½s 69	53	52¾	53
24 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68¾	68¼	68¾
7 So Pac ctf 4s 49	60½	60½	60½
14 So Pac 4½s 46	85⅝	85	85¼
35 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55¼	55	55¼
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 South Ry 6½s 56	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	86¼	86	86¼
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	89¾	89¾	89¾
29 South Ry gen 4s 56	65¾	65⅝	65⅝
11 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	40½	40	40½
11 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	103¾	103¼	103⅝
8 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Swift & Co 2¾s 50	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Swift Int 4½s 52	104½	104½	104½
11 Tenn Cop & Chem 5½s 44	97½	97½	97½
1 Tenn Cop & Chem 6s 44	103¾	103¾	103¾

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED for private school in middle west, SPANISH TEACHER for school year of 1942-43; woman preferred, or man not subject to selective service; Christian Scientist required. Box A-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

PECANS

10 LBS. BIG, FINE PECANS PREPAID $1.98. BAILEY'S TOURIST HOME, CAMILLA, GA.

WANTED

WE PURCHASE CURRIER & IVES colored plate books—Flowers, Birds, Fruits, Landscapes. Century Book & Print Exchange, 38 East 57th St., New York, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Large 8-room house corner 75x100. High elevation, modern, school 1 block, synagogue 2 blocks, subway 7 minutes; all facilities. MRS. F. W. SCHULER, 1204 44th Avenue, Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE — Summit, N. J. Small colonial, attractive, best neighborhood, surrounded larger homes, suitable small family. Write Box K-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

See also
the Coast-to-Coast
Real Estate Directory
for advertisements
of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C. — Sublet until October: modern apartment, four pleasant rooms. Quiet, fireproof bldg.; nr. Drive. 629 W. 115th St. (6-D)

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE—UNIQUE 1-ROOM APT. All modern conveniences; near Beacon cars; only $45 to right party. Longwood 8545 (Mass.).

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 340 West 72nd St.—Facing river; cultured woman will share elegant 4-room, 2 baths, maid. MRS. ROBIN, SChuyler 4-2957.

WANTED—Lady under 40 to share Back Bay apartment; private bath. Telephone Ken. 6669 (Boston).

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

WILL SUB-LET APARTMENT
Seventh floor, corner suite. Living room 26 x 18 with seven windows overlooking Charles River; large bedroom, good kitchenette; large reception hall and bath. Lease expires Sept. 30. GEORGE H. HANDS, 464 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. KENmore 4600.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Business lady will rent room like your own home; weekdays Hub 1557, Sun. Com. 7822; Hemenway, on Forsyth St.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive front room for business women in private apt. convenient to transportation. Tel. eve. Lon. 6509.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, 741 E. 38th St.—Attractive new home; room adjoins bath; porches, grounds; suitable business or retired person; privileges; reas. Lewis, Ma. 6-0343.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Rm. with unusual home privileges, conveniently situated. Eliot 8644. Box B-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Hotel **Huntington**
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES — FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, fresh decorated rooms; oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 88.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, part time; desirable location; light, airy and completely furnished. Write Box S-7, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

OFFICE SPACE

AVAILABLE beginning April 1st, office space, and the part-time services of an accountant-secretary, in a small office in a modern building, downtown Boston. GILES SMITH, Architect. Cap. 7160.

OFFICES WANTED

Christian Science Practitioner desires to share office in Boston. Afternoons or full time. Box W-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 264 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

Storage of Household Goods. Local and Distance Moving. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER — Expert retoucher or operator and retoucher. MATERNE STUDIO, 240 48 St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SOCIAL DIRECTOR ADULT CAMP. Capable, Organizing Entertainment, Athletics, Programs for 150 guests. HAPPY ACRES, Middlefield, Connecticut.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ALL-AROUND COOK, live in, permanent position small exclusive boarding house. 151 Maple St., Springfield, Mass. Phone 4-7075.

FITTER, alterations and saleswomen combined for specialty shop in Providence, R. I. Box E-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Beautician-hair stylist, with all-round experience; salary and commission. ELIZABETH COBB, 517 N. Charles St.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
SUN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARDENER, Scotch, experienced, desires position on private estate; married; no children; driving license. Box P-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 84 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 3-2286

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine — chauffeur service — available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

DRESSES

LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59, N.Y.C.
(Nr. Lex.)—Fine selection of advanced styles. Dresses, Suits, at $6.98. Low rent makes price possible. Sizes 9-20. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

DRESSMAKING

MILDRED LANGWORTHY, Dressmaker—Alterations, Remodeling. Work in or out. 274 76TH STREET, BROOKLYN, New York.

Local Classified
(Continued)

FOOD PRODUCTS

FINE Pennsylvania Maple Syrup, made to Dept. of Agriculture specifications—$2.60 per gal. James S. Hitchman, Markleton, Pa.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 143 Tremont St., Boston

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST—Exp. young woman, Christian Scientist, desires church position, vicinity Phila. or S. Jersey. Box A-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-8600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N.Y.C.

PRINTING

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street South Orange, N. J.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 2913

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON HAN 4150

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9000, Boston.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED — Soloist for Christian Science church 8 miles from Boston; must be Christian Scientist. Box W-49, The Christian Scince Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BERNICE SCOTT STELTZ
Teacher of Piano—11th Season
47 Harvard Rd., Audubon, N. J. Phone 3095-J

SPEECH. Posture, Reading, Dramatic Interpretation for Adults and Children. Marion D. Robb. En. 2-7087, 171 W. 71st St., N. Y. C.

TEXTILE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Save that Damaged Garment.
26 Little Building, Boston. Mail Orders Filled

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

HIGH CASH! LADIES' WORN FUR COATS ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING! I. M. Fur Co. 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969.

WEARING APPAREL

BEAUTIFUL black winter coat, size 40, tall person; trimmed in caracul, excellent condition. $45. Box A-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

From California!
MOTHER AND DAUGHTER
DRESS-ALIKE FROCKS

Now Mothers look like their own daughter's Sisters! Both wear identical dresses.

Soft wool pinafores with scalloped bib tops and white rayon broadcloth blouses with long sleeves. Stunning!

Mother's sizes, 10 to 18 ..... $12.95
Girls' and Tots' sizes, 7 to 14 and 3 to 6½ ..... $8.95 and $9.95

Third and Fourth Floors
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

Chelsea-Wheeler Coal Co.
"Complete Fuel Service"
4-4157 Fuel Fone 4-4158

CUSTOM BUILT UPHOLSTERY SHOP
L. MAISEL
3319 Atlantic Avenue Dial 5-4596
Upholstering of Every Description.
Furniture Rebuilt and Repaired
Slip Covers

BOUND BROOK

KINGS
SUPER MARKETS
10
FOOD STORES
OF DISTINCTION
All Over North Jersey
Featuring
Nationally Advertised
Products

EAST ORANGE

THE CORSET SHOP
Let Us Solve
Your Corset Problems
We Know How
558 Main Street Phone
Near Washington St. Orange 3-7379

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment
with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	I	N	D	O	R	O		B	A	S	S	O
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NEW JERSEY
EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality
from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
817 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7870

ENGLEWOOD

Canine Beauty Parlor
13 Grand Avenue
PLUCKING, BATHING, CLIPPING
Dog Food and Supplies
Air Conditioned and Heated Kennels
Dogs Boarded and Trained
MUSBRO KENNELS Cor. River and New Bridge Roads W. Englewood, N. J.
Tels.—Englewood 3-7332—Teaneck 6-8072

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

HOBOKEN

Lubrication
By "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Esso Servicenter
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-7961

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1000 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone South Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S
LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.
Tel. Journal Square 2-0924—2-1899

De Kimpe's Floral Shop
Selected plants and flowers for all occasions.
285 Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-3111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

MAPLEWOOD

WOOLLEY COAL CO., Inc.
MAPLEWOOD N. J.
BETTER FUELS
A Fuel for every Purpose
A Service for every Fuel
Coal
Fuel Oil
Coke
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Stokers
24 Hour Service

E. O. BOCKMAN, Inc.
Speedometer Reading
Zephyr, Ford, Mercury Specialists
"Esso Dealer Care Saves Wear"
479-81 Valley Street S. O. 2-7900-1

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing *Heating*
Sheet Metal Work
7 Boyden Avenue SO 2-2692

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Borden's "Hemo" Milk, lg. can 59c
Fancy Filigree White Meat Tuna Fish
½-lb. cans, 2 cans 75c
177 Maplewood Ave. — SO. 2-4300

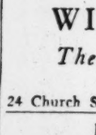
NEW JERSEY
MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280 10 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The **Wedgewood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR



THE
OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-0400

Books, Stationery, Artwares, Leather Goods, Frames, Cameras, Games
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Avenue Mont. 2-1653

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

NEWARK

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1000, Newark. N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
For the Quality Minded
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
Phones: Ma. 2-3660—Or. 4-7415—So. 2-7620

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done
CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 Newark, N. J.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

Permanent Waving
Hairdressing and
all types of
Beauty Service
Windsor Hairdressers
122 So. Main Street OR. 4-6233

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9811
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9285
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

NEW JERSEY
SOUTH ORANGE

HARRIET E. ACH
American Institute of Decorators
Beaux Arts Institute of Design
ARCHITECTURAL RECONSTRUCTION
COMPLETE FURNISHINGS
Consultation Services
N. Y. Office—1 Madison Av., N. Y. C.
122 So. Orange Ave., So. Orange 2-7945

PATERSON

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

Cooke Coal and Oil Co.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oil—'blue coal'
Phone Pa 2-1284 Paterson WX 7010

Stenchever's
SMART SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson
PASSAIC—HACKENSACK

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6897, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND
DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Every Garment Fitted
126 E. Front Street Tel. PL. 6-2182

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
300 East Fifth Street

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

PINE CONE GIFT SHOP
Unusual Gifts for Every Occasion
GREETING CARDS
ESTELLE PALMER
112 E. Union Ave., Bound Brook, N. J.

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 600

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY
RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. C. Gamberdella
Merchant Tailor
Dry Cleaning *Dyeing*
246 Main Street Hack. 2-6989

ARONSON'S FUR SHOP
165 Main Street Hack. 2-8428
Expert Remodelling and Alterations on Spring Coats, Suits and other garments.

RIDGEWOOD

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....
This Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE RIDGEWOOD

Alfred
HAIRDRESSER
Hair Designs of Quality
15 Sheridan Avenue Ho-Ho-Kus

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
68 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd. Fairlawn N. J. Lambert 8-1184

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

Antiques
GIFTS FOR EASTER
Nina Walker Robertson
RED MOON SHOP
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

FRANCIS' DELICATESSEN
Sale Agent for
HERSHEY ICE CREAM
246 Rock Road, Glen Rock

SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
FURS
Cleaned Repaired
Glazed Remodelled
and Stored
37 Union Place Sum. 6-2122-23

TEANECK

HOWARD'S
513 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-9802
Luncheonette Soda
Greeting Cards Books
DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED

Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
A Service to Meet Every Need

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 8-4991

TRENTON

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear
6 East State St., Trenton, N. J.
ORA M. HAMMOND, Mgr.

Castanea MILK
CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4253

GILBERT&MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW JERSEY
WESTFIELD
(Continued)

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

WANT TO BE SMARTLY DRESSED FOR EASTER?
Our beautiful new spring fabrics will give you sheer delight.
GRILL'S SILK & COTTON SHOP
130 East Broad Street Phone 2-3648
WESTFIELD, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania
ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

THE SOHMER PIANOS
are sold exclusively in
Lehigh and Northampton Counties
Furniture Radios
at
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

Miller-Flounders
Distributor of Golden Guernsey
SAFE MILK CHESTER 6129

NEW JERSEY
RIDGEWOOD

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....
This Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL · COAL · KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS · COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS · FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY · DEPENDABILITY · SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

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CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4253

GILBERT&MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

WESTFIELD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PENNSYLVANIA
ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-62-287, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th
Accessories
for Your
SPRING SUIT
Shoes—Gloves—Bags
Hosiery—Neckwear
Jewelry

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Women's Air-Step Footwear in Spring Styles, Exclusive in Erie at Trask's.

LAVER'S
Florists *Decorators*
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. 705 Peach St.
Phone 22-042 Phone 22-460

Meiser's
FINE FOODS
Poultry—Fruits—Vegetables
818 Peach Street Phone 23-637

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and
Mailed by us.
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Insurance
Important Lines
Clarence Brooks
1118 Erie Trust Building
Office 23-350 House C35-338

DOGWOOD JEWELRY
Pendants, Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Costume Wear—fashioned from silver in charming patterns of dogwood design.
See them at
FORD E. O'DELL
Watches *Diamonds*
24 WEST TENTH STREET

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco Gasoline and Oils
Complete Car Service
Two Stations
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 22-773
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-007

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Ardmore 2826
CHAPEAUX D'ART
Distinctive Hats
Special Attention
of
Kathryn Altman
41 Coulter Avenue, Ardmore, Pa.

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Chatterbox Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave. Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Mrs. Norman Jefferies
DRESS SHOP
233 Haverford Avenue
The wise shopper will select her summer dresses now from our complete stock.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Outfitters to the Particular Woman
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
HATS
Flo-Jean
613 WEST AVE. JENKINTOWN, PA. Ogontz 983

W. C. FLECK & BRO., Inc.
Wake up the lawn with
SCOTT'S SEEDS
Plant a Victory Garden
309 York Road Ogontz 72

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
(Continued)

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BOMMER CHEVROLET
813 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

JAMISON'S
Drug Store
Gifts and Greeting Cards
Bathroom Supplies
17 South York Rd., Hatboro Hat. 720

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Permanent Waves
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Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Asa (II Chron. 15:2) — *A'-sa* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).
A king of Judah in the ninth century B. C.

Azariah (II Chron. 15:1)—*Az'-a-ri'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long).
A prophet of the time of King Asa.

Baasha (II Chron. 16:1) — *Ba'-a-sha* (first *a* long, second and third as in *sofa*).
A king of Israel in conflict with Asa, king of Judah.

Ben-hadad (II Chron. 16:2)—*Ben'-ha'-dad* (*e* short, first *a* long, second short).
A king of Damascus who assisted the schemes of King Asa by carrying out an attack on Israel.

Hanani (II Chron. 16:7) — *Ha-na'-ni* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *i* long).
A seer who called King Asa to account for summoning the Syrians to help forward his designs to subdue the king of Israel.

Infinitude — *In-fin'-i-tud* (first two *i*'s short, third clipped-short as in charity, *u* long).
A coinage fashioned after the manner of "multitude." Means "boundlessness." A Miltonic word, coming down in rhetorical use to present times.

Medicine — *Med'-i-sin* (*e* short, both *i*'s clipped-short as in charity); or, *med'-i-s'n* (*e* and *i* as above, second *i* entirely obscured). In Britain, except in Scotland, usually *med'-sin* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short).
Traces from the fourteenth century, having entered English, obviously, by way of French. Formerly sounded as two syllables, it is still authentically so spoken, according to the Oxford Dictionary. The regular American way, however, is to follow the spelling and give it three syllables. For the last syllable, Webster's permits, by second choice, elision of the *i*.

Oded (II Chron. 15:1) — *O'-ded* (*o* long, *e* short).
Helps to identify Azariah, being the name of the prophet's father.

Ramah (II Chron. 16:1) — *Ra'-ma* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).
Located between the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel; and, plain from the reference in II Chron., a place of strategic importance.

Supremacy — *Su-prem'-a-si* (*u* quick-long as in *unite*, *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, the *u* may be given the sound of short *oo* as in *look*.
That has supremacy which between two holds the higher, among many holds the highest, authority and power. A political and ecclesiastical word back in the sixteenth century, it keeps its place in today's vocabulary both literally and figuratively. Seems a particularly convenient noun in dignified situations.

Transient—*Tran'-shent* (*a* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent).
That which is temporary, in contrast with what is permanent. According to old use and modern use, too, it can refer to something or somebody "passing through." By formation a participial adjective, it is much employed in modern times as a noun.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Democracy

Montgomery, Ala.

Recently a young man from Greenville, Noah McCrory, came to Maxwell Field to enlist in the air service. At the recruiting office he made the acquaintance of another young man who was also eager to join up, and who invited him home to dinner.

The hospitable stranger, whose name he understood to be Sam Dickerson, explained that both his mother and father were out of town. The two young men went in Sam's car to a residence on Perry Street. After dinner the young host insisted that his new acquaintance spend the night with him.

The next morning McCrory arose before his host and picked up a book to read until his companion should awaken. To his astonishment, he found the name on the fly-leaf was not Sam Dickerson, but Sam Dixon. Only then did he realize the true identity of his host. He had spent the night in the Governor's Mansion, a guest of the Governor's son!

After a morning of sight-seeing, personally conducted by his host, McCrory returned to the Perry Street residence for lunch, and there found Governor Dixon awaiting him. The Governor and Mrs. Dixon cordially received him and invited him to dine with them. The two young men, now in the air service, are fast friends.

Daily Quotation

IT IS not well to see everything, to hear everything; let many causes of offense pass by us unnoticed.—SENECA.

War Gardens

Plan Before You Plant

This is the third in a series of five stories on how to get the most out of your war garden.

Wide World Features

The veteran gardener knows that the best time and place to start a garden is on a cold winter's night in front of a warm fireplace.

With consideration for the vegetable tastes of his family and the space and soil he has available he carefully maps his summer plans.

It's best to get everything down on paper. A diagram of space available is drawn to scale. Each row is drawn and the placing of the various plants is shown.

The plan should be carried a step further and the planting dates should be indicated.

Recipe For Rotation

In mapping your planting dates, take into consideration that you will want a succession of crops coming to harvest for a continuous supply of fresh table vegetables. Thus, not all of the radishes are planted at the same time. Some are planted one week; more the next. And this plan is followed with a majority of the crops.

Advice especially prepared for the war gardener by the United States Department of Agriculture says:

"Growing conditions vary from section to section and no one plan is best for every garden but certain general rules can be followed with good results in most gardens.

"For instance, if the garden slopes and the soil is likely to erode, plan to lay out the rows parallel with the ridge of the slope, rather than up and down hill. But where soil washing is not likely, a long-rowed garden is generally easier to work.

"Planting tall growing crops on the north or west side of the garden where they will not shade the shorter ones is advisable.

"Reserve the south or the east side of your garden for small and earlier vegetables.

"In planning the rows, study planting instructions carefully."

Seedbox Plantings

Many years ago gardeners had to start some plants in hotbeds or window boxes but today healthy, started plants may be purchased so reasonably home gardeners seldom find that it pays to fuss with seedbox plantings.

If just a few tomato or cabbage plants are desired seeds may be sown in small boxes or shallow tin pans with holes punched in the bottom for drainage.

The trays are filled with rich, fine soil. Seed furrows are made every two or three inches by pressing the edge of a ruler into the soil. Seeds of tomato, early cabbage, pepper and eggplant may be scattered thinly in the rows and covered with a small amount of soil; smoothed and watered.

When the plants are large enough to handle they may be transplanted to larger boxes so that they have from two to three inches of space.

Before transplanting to the field they should be hardened by keeping them at lower temperatures, opening the window every day. Water should be withheld so that strong roots are developed.

(Next Article: Preparing the Soil.)

Where Would You Find—

1. Mount Democrat?
2. "The Hub of the Empire State"?
3. The State which contains the only source of mined potash in the United States?
4. Foochow?
5. The college football team known as the "Steers"?
6. Waling Street?
7. The only camouflage battalion in the U. S. Army?
8. The University of South Dakota?
9. The two New England States which observed the traditional Thanksgiving Day in 1941?
10. Cape Manuel?

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Colorado; 14,142 feet.
2. Syracuse, New York.
3. New Mexico.
4. A city in southeastern China.
5. University of Texas, Austin.
6. It runs from London to Liverpool; the longest street in the world.
7. The 84th Engineers from Fort Belvoir, Virginia.
8. Vermillion, South Dakota.
9. Vermont and New Hampshire.
10. At Dakar, important, strongly fortified city on the western coast of Africa.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"Don't spoil baby while we're out, Mother!"

In Lighter Vein

A Good Reason

The wedding ceremony was at an end. The bride dabbed at her pretty eyes with a filmy handkerchief. One of the bridesmaids was also affected to tears. "Why do you weep?" asked a gentleman guest. "It's not your wedding."

The girl looked at him scornfully. "That's the reason!" she snapped.—Exchange.

Disillusioning

A lady visiting Paderewski's villa in Paris noticed a cherry-stone on the mantelpiece, took possession of it, and had it set in pearls and diamonds as a memento of the pianist.

A few weeks later Paderewski met the lady, and in the course of their conversation she showed him the cherry-stone with its elegant and expensive setting.

"But, madam," protested Paderewski, stroking his magnificent mane of hair, "I never eat cherries! The one you found on the mantelpiece must have been left there by my servant."

Everything Else

A few weeks after the completion of his beautiful Manhattan opera house in New York City, Oscar Hammerstein was gazing at the elaborate structure with a friend.

"That sure is a beautiful building," said the friend. "It seems to have everything, Oscar."

"Yes," sighed Hammerstein, "but when I built it, I left out one thing."

"What's that?"

"An audience."

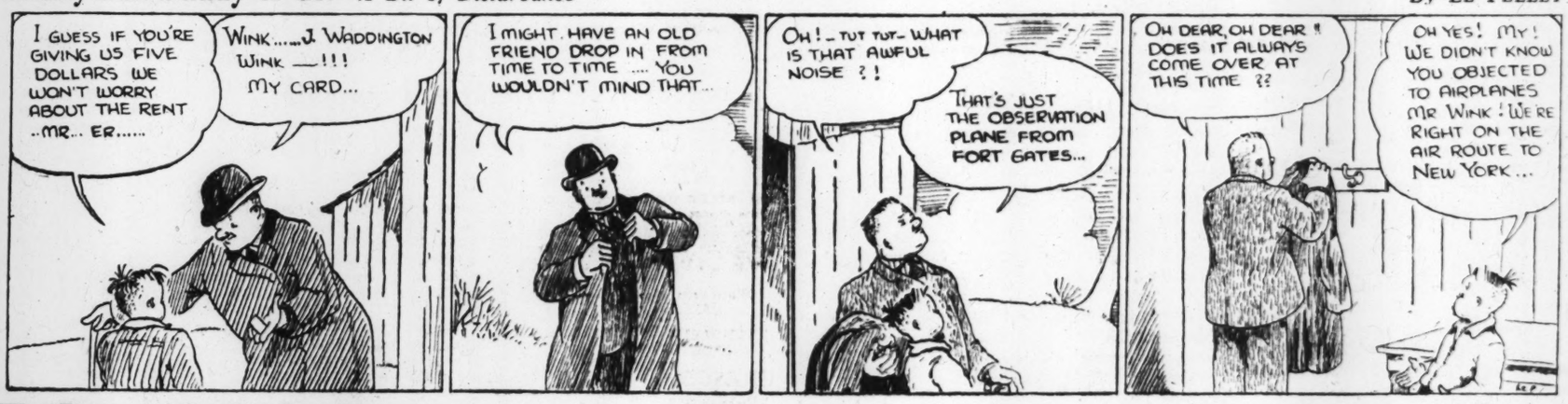
—Milwaukee Journal

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold now, I have ordered my cause; I know that I shall be justified.—JOB 13:18

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Bit of Disturbance*

By LE PELLEY


I GUESS IF YOU'RE GIVING US FIVE DOLLARS WE WON'T WORRY ABOUT THE RENT ..MR... ER.....
WINK.....J. WADDINGTON WINK —!!! MY CARD...
I MIGHT HAVE AN OLD FRIEND DROP IN FROM TIME TO TIME .... YOU WOULDN'T MIND THAT..
OH!—TUT TUT—WHAT IS THAT AWFUL NOISE ?!
THAT'S JUST THE OBSERVATION PLANE FROM FORT GATES...
OH DEAR, OH DEAR ! DOES IT ALWAYS COME OVER AT THIS TIME ??
OH YES! MY! WE DIDN'T KNOW YOU OBJECTED TO AIRPLANES MR WINK! WE'RE RIGHT ON THE AIR ROUTE TO NEW YORK...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?-?-?

By RODGERS

Ho-hum-!
Boy-oh-boy!
Oh-dear-me!
"Well-why don't you go take a nap?" the Boss suddenly asked me this evening-
Now-how did he know I was so sleepy?

The Adventures of Waddles—*How About Sarsaparilla?*

By THE HAGERS

I WENT INTO A CANDY SHOP TO BUY AN ICE-COLD GLASS OF POP.
MY ORDER I MUST RHYME, I READ. I TOSSED A TEN CENT PIECE AND SAID,
"SOME LEMON POP. AND I'D PREFER TO HAVE IT COLD, WITH STRAWS, PLEASE, SIR."
THE WAITER ANSWERED, "FOR A DIME, TO MAKE A RHYME, YOU MUST TAKE LIME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What Went to Java?

To those who have supposed that the United States made every possible effort to get air reinforcements to Java which might have saved that great base, the letter appearing in an adjoining column will come as a distinct shock. In the days after Pearl Harbor many Americans innocently assumed that bombers were being flown and fighters being shipped to the Far Eastern front, where Japan's air supremacy was permitting her to seize island after island around the China Sea.

They kept expecting to hear of the arrival of those forces—even as the English were expecting to hear of large reinforcements for Singapore. Shortly before Java fell a few American fighter planes were reported defending Surabaya. But three months after Pearl Harbor, when the Japanese swept over the last Dutch island, there were no sizable anti-aircraft or interceptor forces to check them. This letter says that American forces weren't there because they weren't sent.

There has been no announced policy of withholding American reinforcements. The fact that they did not arrive in Java in any quantity is significant but is not in itself conclusive proof that American efforts were for six weeks devoted entirely to restoring and building up defenses in Hawaii and on the Pacific Coast. The letter adduces an official statement on January 23, which places all the emphasis on American defenses and in its references to the Far East certainly leaves the impression that American activity there was confined to organizing the unified command and throwing in what forces could be sent from the Philippines.

The report of Joseph Harsch to this newspaper on February 10 about the arrival in New Zealand of the first American naval units from Hawaii or the mainland indicated that they were breaking a trail for ships with reinforcements. Apparently no American supply ships were risked before the Navy had swept the path clear. That policy, like the one of first bolstering American defenses, might have been the most prudent. But if there were such policies the cost—the loss of any chance of saving Java—was high.

Would not the American people—and their Allies—go forward from here with more confidence if they were told frankly what happened about Java? Failing such explanation, there should be public demand that the price of home defense — or of no risks — shall not be paid again in Australia. Certainly Americans realize today that there can be few places even on the Pacific Coast where fighter airplanes and anti-aircraft batteries can be better used than on Bataan or around Port Darwin.

The "4-H" Adds a Letter

If ruralists are looking forward to the end of the district school year with much the same expectancy that (accurately or otherwise) was credited to the country scholar of an earlier day, they have a reason for doing so. For the United States Children's Bureau has approved, as a war policy, the use of older children on the farm, providing the work does not interfere with their health, education and welfare.

There was a time when such sanction would have evoked the stern protest of the humanitarian. That it is accepted now with comparative calm may be attributed to two reasons: First, the development of specially adapted machinery which has rendered farming much less burdensome, and, second, the existence for some years in America of a large and steadily growing rural youth group.

Grandsires can recall when much of the work on farms was done "by hand," when plowing, sowing, and reaping taxed to the utmost the most rugged of men. But Cyrus H. McCormick's reaper has been followed by so many labor-saving devices, riding cultivators, tractor-plows, the threshing machine and, more recently, the gleaner, that some farm work has become potentially "child's play."

Moreover, among the Nation's rural youth which probably will spend much of its vacation in the fields or in farm kitchens "helping mother" will be thousands of 4-H Club boys and girls who have been so well schooled in "playing farmer" that they are fitted to hurdle the barrier which separates the make-believe from the actual with a minimum of faltering. The 4-H Club youths will give a good account of themselves. Past performance as well as future promise warrants adding to their clover-like symbol another leaf and a fifth "H," signifying "helpfulness."

Lights of Long Ago

In Macdougal Alley, the last two gas street lamps in New York City have gone out; on Broadway the electrical fish—whose swimming used up enough current to light a town of 10,000 inhabitants—swim no more. Nobody seems to know how the two street lamps in the Alley chanced to survive from a time when such lamps did what they could to light the streets. They were somehow overlooked when gas went out and electricity came in.

The adoption of gas for illumination had been gradual. New York had begun thinking about it in Common Council, but it was well into the 1820's before a modest and experimental beginning. A good many citizens regarded the newfangled way of lighting as a dangerous substitute for oil lamps, and it took well toward the middle century for gas lamps to reach Macdougal Alley in a part of the town that newspapers said was nightly "infested with base and unprincipled persons" who took advantage, for various base and unprincipled purposes, of its poor illumination by oil lamps. When base and unprincipled persons were further discouraged by electricity and the gas jets turned off two of the lamps were not taken down. Nine years ago the jets were again lit, as a reminder of auld lang syne, and left burning continuously because that was cheaper than paying a lamplighter.

The fish were anything but a reminder of auld lang syne. Six years swimming, they were very contemporary. Their antics had amused millions of people. Auld lang syne in Macdougal Alley had no conception of spending a fortune on electrical fish, nor could it have imagined blackout as a reason for turning off those grand new lamps in the Alley.

The lamps are left on their brackets; and there is a feeling in the Alley that the jets will be turned on again after the war.

Where Is Eritrea?

Americans who come back from service in this war are going to know a lot of geography. And it will not all have to do with one country as in the last war when doughboys of the A. E. F. returned from France mangling the language into "toot sweet" and "bocoop."

One contingent of them, it is now known, will come back from a place called Eritrea. Not many Americans would be able to find it without the aid of the index in the atlas. One of them, who found it in 1935 when the Italians were using it as their base for conquest of Ethiopia, wrote for the National Geographic Magazine, "Few spots on earth are so barren, so inhospitable as Assab, in Eritrea, on the west coast of the Red Sea."

Regarding the larger port of Massaua, Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell has described it in The Christian Science Monitor as a town of 15,000 set on burning coastal sands where equatorial temperatures range up to 120 degrees, but flanked by high plateaus having a somewhat more moderate climate.

Now President Roosevelt has confirmed the fact that American armed forces are building "somewhere in Eritrea" a base which a British official described as "a whacker." A naval base and supply base at this point on the East African coast can be of enormous importance in the potentially developing battle to prevent the European and Asiatic ends of the Axis from making connection through a conquest of Suez and the Indian Ocean. It also helps protect the route to Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf for American supplies to Russia.

Obviously the site in Eritrea is not being chosen because of its tourist attractions. The men who are there probably can affirm with feeling that the United States has no territorial ambitions. The boys who went to Iceland would not have picked that as a winter resort. The bluejackets who went to Java tried at least to help the Dutch be selective in the company they admitted to their island paradise. A base of military operations is chosen not for comfort but in order to make the surrounding area uncomfortable for the enemy.

Why Uncle Sam keeps on spending millions during the emergency for informational and publicity activities of non-war departments comes under the head of a wartime secret.

Of course, a few more Russian victories and indications of some sort of move by the Allies on the West might materially alter the point of view in Vichy.

The Bookshelf

A River's Romantic Tale

Oh, the moonlight falls the softest
In Kentucky.

Judge Mulligan must have seen the moon's reflection on the velvet brown surface of the Kentucky River when he included this couplet in his famous poem. Next to La Belle Rivière—the beautiful Ohio itself—the Kentucky surely is the most attractive, yes, the most fascinating, of all the streams between the Alleghenies and the Rockies. A happy choice for the fifteenth of the Rivers of America series is THE KENTUCKY (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50). Prof. Thomas D. Clark of the University of Kentucky has spun the yarn of popular and legendary history of the "wild daughter of Virginia" on the whirling wheel of this unique stream, and the product is pleasing.

The Kentucky River runs the gamut of the Commonwealth's social, economic, geographic scale.

High in the coves of the Cumberlands, the stream has its beginnings, up where the pioneers hunted deer and bear and lived off the land—and where their impoverished descendants (those who can find employment) dig in the coal mines, or depend on relief. The timber is gone, fruitful soil is found only at the creek mouths, game and fish have disappeared. Only the coal under the bare sandstone hills is left, and people from the outside own that. Here is the land of Troublesome Creek and Hell-fer-Sartain, of Greasy Creek and Quicksand, Cutshin, Big and Little Devil, Red Bird, and Goose Creek. A man does not live in a town or on a road here; he comes from "up Brown's Branch," "the head of Stillhouse," or "the mouth of Buffalo." A creek is a highway, sometimes the only one, and a-muleback is the chief form of transportation. This is the land of feuds, flash floods, and "foot-washin' " Baptists, of moonshine and mountain music. All this Professor Clark relates entertainingly.

Down beyond where its vigorous three forks violently embrace one another begins the rich limestone country, the famed Bluegrass, where blooded stock built many a fortune. Here are the rich valleys and grasslands where the Clays and the Breckinridges, the Todds, the McDowells, and the Wickliffes built their Greek revival farmhouses and where the culture of Old Virginia found a seedbed. This was the land of the aristocracy, of bluegrass pastures, of rich hemp fields, of slave quarters. Here the first newspaper west of the Alleghenies was published and the first schools were taught. Here were found watering places and racetracks, great houses and great hearts, and the art of gracious living. Here Abraham Lincoln came to visit his wife's family, and Cassius Marcellus Clay fought his long and unpopular battle against slavery. Here rode the gallant John Hunt Morgan and his men, and here John C. Breckinridge donned the gray after Lincoln defeated him and Douglas.

And on the Kentucky River flows, between palisades that rival the Hudson's, through flat lands that yield golden harvests, to the Ohio; bearing upon its bosom in days agone the produce of the fields, then the hardwood timber of the mountains, and now prosaic barges of coal. Soldiers battled for possession of its crossing in the 'sixties, and Indians and white men for its salt licks when the Nation was being born. From its banks have gone the men and women who settled the Northwest Territory and the lands beyond the Father of Waters. Its tributaries reach deep into America's history, and it bears an honored name. The book tells its story well.

M. W. B.

Two Frenchmen Return to Freedom

[Extracts from weekly letters from a British woman with seven sons in the service to her daughter-in-law in Canada.]

FELMERSHAM GRANGE

Two Free French officers came to visit Tuesday, M. de Boissieu and M. de Guyon. . . . Their story is almost unbelievable. They were friends in Paris and at St. Cyr; they were both taken prisoner in the same division in May, 1940, after being surrounded for four days with no ammunition. They were in the same prison camp in Germany for nine months and both escaped, but not together, getting to the Russian frontier where they were both recaptured. They met again in prison. . . . Sir Stafford Cripps got them free. They were sent to Archangel and were taken off in a ship escorted by the British Navy. . . . They were three days in the Spitzbergen show and helped with the fires, etc. They have been only 10 days in England.

Daddy and David and I went over to Oakley to see the men mend the eel traps. . . . They think they will be a gold mine with eels fetching the price they now do—one and six a pound.

Yesterday we all helped to pick up potatoes. There is a wonderful crop of redskins. The Frenchmen were so good and said how nice it is to work without a German with a fixed bayonet at their backs. They had worked on farms with the troops. Their one idea is to get out to Syria as soon as possible to have a crack at the Boches. They have no news whatever of their people in France. . . .

We had a cheerful week end and the two visitors went off last night. . . . Our visitors did a clever drawing in the visitors' book. They put down their itinerary:

Neustettin, Königsberg, Eydkau, Kaunas, Moscow, Vologda, Archangel, Freedom.

Spitzbergen, Glasgow, Felmersham, Paradise.

To come: Middle East, Paris, Berlin.

Then their full names—Alain de Boissieu Dean de Luigne and Regis; Charles de Guyon de Pampelonne.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

We really do very well, and in country districts, with plenty of vegetables, we have nothing to complain of. . . .

I suppose that Germany still has great stores of war materials, but one begins to wonder how much longer flesh and blood can stand the strain. Over the wireless just now we heard that people are being executed in Germany for refusing to part with their warm clothes for the army in Russia. . . .

Here in the country we stay at home, because petrol is limited (but how lucky we are still to be allowed any). Motor coach and bus services are still good. The shops have quite a good show. The American tinned food is quite a novelty. . . .

We all keep very well, and even people who went all through the blitz in London say that they soon seemed to forget about it. Several young people that I know used to sleep through it when allowed to do so.

Our cook came from Bristol and said that two nights before she left incendiary bombs were "dancing on the green in hundreds," and they had one through the roof which landed in the only room that no one looked in, burnt the mattress but burnt itself out and did not set the house on fire! The cook looked a bit weary when she arrived, but quite all right after a few nights' sleep. . . .

I've long given up worrying about the future, because it always seems to be the unexpected that happens. One went through torments of worry before war began, for two years or more, but now it seems much easier to be philosophical, to be sure that we shall win in the end.

A COTSWOLD CORRESPONDENT

LONDON

The women—how can I tell you of the women? They have made up their minds to win. They are magnificent. The women of England will win the war.

I can best give you a picture of the boys and girls by telling you of a party which I had last Saturday evening. They were all young people, members of my fire parties—for although I am 72 I am the leader of six stirrup-pump parties. They came to my house to while away the hours before a midnight fire practice held in the pitch dark.

All these young people will go out as one man to fight a fire; calm and clear-headed, without a thought of fear. I have had them out, crawling through smoke, climbing up ladders, and pumping, pumping, pumping, and never giving in.

And that is what this Old England will never, never do. We will fight this conflagration, and win.

LEWIN HAYMAN
Warden

How to Help the U. S. A.

It will cost money to defeat the Axis Powers. The United States Government is asking every citizen to help.

Everyone with as little as a dime to spare can buy defense bonds or stamps today. Some can buy them every day. Buy them on a regular basis.

Bonds cost as little as $18.75. Stamps come as low as 10 cents. Defense bonds and stamps can be bought at all banks and post offices, and stamps can also be purchased at retail stores.

Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

Not Even "Too Little and Too Late"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The title of your editorial: "Java—An American Defeat" goes straight to the heart of the matter. The more common trend of press comment has been to take refuge in a sympathetic aloofness—with words of regret at the undeserved fate of the Dutch, but hardly a hint that the United States has had the major part in the tragedy.

"Java had to depend chiefly on American aid." "Americans would do well to count Java as a defeat which could have been avoided." These are sound comments. But your suggestions as to the reasons for this fiasco—"there simply was not enough interest, resourcefulness, imagination, determination or co-ordination to do the job"—rather flinch from the essential and humiliating fact.

The reason was wholly different from this. There were enough of all these qualities to carry out the policy actually ordered—which was to withhold aid from the East Indies and to strain every nerve on strengthening the defenses of the Pacific coast.

Aid did not arrive because aid was not sent. It was not sent because the Government decided to send it elsewhere: i. e., to hold back on American shores the only forces which could save the situation. Within the first few days after the Japanese attack it was already clear that only by strong air reinforcements could the attack be stopped. Ships alone would only suffer the fate of the "Repulse" and the "Prince of Wales," while infantry would obviously be useless for coping with an advance by land and sea across the island zone of the Malay Archipelago.

* * *

Yet on January 23, six weeks after Japan opened the attack, one of the highest officials of the Administration, at a press conference, made statements which held the plain implication that practically no air reinforcements had been sent to the Far East. The policy adopted since Pearl Harbor had been to concentrate on building up the land and air defenses of Hawaii and the Pacific coast; and troop movements involving 600,000 men had been carried out with this in view. Practically all the four-engine bombers and most of the anti-aircraft units, he noted, had been hurried to new stations in order to carry out these tasks of home defense.

As to air reinforcements for the Far East, he stated, there had been "less concrete achievement." In regard to this active theater of war, a sharply contrasting policy had been decided on. It was what might be called a policy of reinforcement by planes still on order. An air route across the South Pacific had been surveyed over which bombers could be flown out at a subsequent period, and crews were being trained for this task; they were to take out planes still to be delivered from the factories.

* * *

This is why American aid did not arrive. Inertia, inefficiency, unco-ordinated efforts were in no way factors in the course actually followed. On the contrary, in this same press conference the high official praised the swiftness and energy with which the Army had carried out the orders given it.

In angry resentment at the consequences of these orders, the press and the general public are now looking for scapegoats in the Army and Navy. It is a false scent. More than that, it is a poor service to the country to turn vindictively upon military and naval subordinates for having executed the course of policy decided on by the Administration.

Would not the Army and Navy have carried out equally well—and with much greater zest and spirit—an order to enter the fight instead of the decision to stay out of it?

Cambridge, Mass. T. H. THOMAS

The Wide Horizon

Attack—With What?

By Harlan Trott

The corollary of Col. W. F. Kernan's thesis, "Defense Will Not Win the War," in his much-discussed book of that name, is that Allied attacks will. The pin jabs it imparts are all the more painful for the frustration his views are certain to arouse. This frustration arises not from the fact that we are blind to the need for attacking the Axis but that we see the need too well.

Where's the American fleet? What were the British thinking of to let the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau escape up Channel? Why don't we bomb Tokyo from Vladivostok or the Alaskan peninsula? . . . Are these the queries of a complacent, defense-minded people? Most of us realize that attack's the thing. But attack with what? You can't stop the Japs with blueprints and aluminum priorities, nor launch a spring drive on Hitler's flank or rear with steel plate and conscription rolls.

Colonel Kernan makes an effective case for the folly of our past defense-mindedness. But let us not tempt despair by dwelling on defeats and missed opportunities. Nor should we be too ready to disparage the results of "delaying actions," lest we belittle the sacrifices of those who stood up to the Axis juggernaut from Poland to Java.

Already we know how decisively the enemy's air superiority counted. But in appraising the part played by those who dared to stand up and fight against overwhelming odds, history may very well recast the phrase "too little and too late" to stress how much they did with so little.

* * *

We should be open-minded enough to welcome Colonel Kernan's efforts to show us where he thinks "Mahan was wrong." A little of that open-mindedness would have gone a long way toward averting the disaster in France had it been manifested there when General de Gaulle's book on the fallacy of stationary defenses appeared some years prior to the outbreak of this war. For that reason we should not ignore the extent to which events are proving that Mahan was right in analyzing the decisive part which navies play in wars between great land and sea Powers.

"If Mahan had been right," Colonel Kernan says, "Britain's Balkan adventure wouldn't have ended with a British Prime Minister exchanging congratulations with the Commons because 40,000 British and Australian troops had been re-embarked successfully off the shores of Greece." But wasn't it because Mahan was right in regard to the importance of having command of the sea that the Royal Navy was able to support a military undertaking in the Balkans and to salvage something from it?

Colonel Kernan derides the attitude of the British Government in sending some of its big ships out to Singapore as soon as Japan opened hostilities. Wasn't that in line with his own philosophy of taking the offensive? The mistake in the Malayan sinkings was in the failure of the attack-minded admiral to provide enough defense.

"Germany was the first to waken from the dogmatic slumber of the Mahan theory," Colonel Kernan asserts. The Mahan theory is no more asleep than the British or American Navy is asleep. With American men and materials swarming into Ireland, Australia, and Africa, Allied sea power is very much on the job, and Hitler must be wishing he could swap a million bayonets for a battle fleet in order to stop these preparations for attack which our silent, unseen service is making possible.

* * *

Generals like Foch and Grant make an inspiring case for exponents of attack. Colonel Kernan quotes them effectively. But remember, Foch took command at the peak of Allied production of arms and manpower. Grant had the North's vast industrial resources behind him. And his stubborn order of the day repeated every morning during the Battle of the Wilderness—"Forward, by the right flank"—was backed by a two-to-one superiority in men. At that it took a month's bloody, head-on fighting to push Lee back, a month of heavy losses to vindicate Grant's dogged generalship. Victory has a way of favoring the side with the biggest battalions.

With their arms factories working night and day to overcome the Axis' five-year start, it is up to Americans to translate their attack-mindedness into a united effort to increase war output. Better than all the maxims of all the great generals in history right now is the slogan painted in big red-white-and-blue letters on the walls of a factory turning out machinery for the Navy. It is worth remembering:

"The guy who relaxes is helping the Axis!"

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